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GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.45, BILLEE TAYLOR. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID'S MESSENGER. At 9, LOOSE TILES.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, THE MIKADO: or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MAYFAIR.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, BELFAST,

Manufacturers by Special Appointments to H.M. the Queen and H.I. and R.H. the Crown Princess of Germany.

IRISH LINEN "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

COLLARS, Ladies' and Children's three-fold, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Gents' four-fold, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 11d. per doz.

CUFFS, For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, 5s. 11d to 10s. 9d. per doz.

Best Quality Longcloth Bodies, with four-fold all linen fronts and cuffs, 35s. 6d. the half dozen (to measure, 2s. extra). **AND SHIRTS.** New designs in our Special Indiana Gauze and Printed Shirtings and Unshrinkable Flannels for the season.

IRISH Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, yards wide, 1s. 11d. per yard; 2¼ yards wide, 2s. 4½d. per yard (the most durable article made, and far superior to any Foreign manufactured goods). Roller Towelling, 18in. wide, 3½d. per yard.

Surplice Linen, 8½d. per yard. **LINENS,** Linen Dusters, 3s. 3d.; Glass Cloths, 4s. 6d. per doz. Fine Linens & Linen Diaper, 10d. per yard.

Fish Napkins, 2s. 11d. per doz. Dinner Napkins, 6s. 6d per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds. square, 2s. 11d.; 2½ yds. by 3 yds., 5s. 11d. each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each. Strong Huckaback Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven and embroidered. **AND DAMASKS.**

CAMBRIC Children's, Hemmed for use 1s. 5d. per doz.
Ladies', do. do. 2s. 6d. "
Gentlemen's, do. do. 3s. 8d. "

ALL PURE FLAX. **POCKET** HEMSTITCHED.

	per doz
Ladies'	3s. 11d
Gents'	6s. 9d

"The Irish Cambrics of Messrs. ROBINSON & CLEAVER have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. **HANDKERCHIEFS.**

IRISH Collars, Sets, and Trimming Laces, in Crochet, Guipure, Appliqué, Point, and Limerick, at lowest wholesale prices. (Illustrated Lists post free.) **LACE.**

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IRISH LINEN Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 5s. 6d.; Night Dresses, 3s. 6d.; Combinations, 6s. 11d.

Baby Linen, Dress Materials, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Undervests, Pants, Calicoes; also Lace and Linen Curtains, and Lace Goods of every description. **UNDERCLOTHING.** (Price Lists post free.)

SHETLAND WOOL "The Marvel," White, two yards square, post free 1s. 8d. each.

Pale Blue, Black, Cardinal, Pink or Grey, 1s. 10d. Write for illustrated Sheets showing all qualities. **SHAWLS.**

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SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES; also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION: BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM. The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement and trying the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsey, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of those diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISES IN THE EARS. Rev. E. J. SILVERTON invites sufferers to send for his work, a book showing the nature of the disease and the means of cure. Post free 6d., with letter of advice if case be stated. Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, London. Free consultations daily.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ENGLAND.

Members of the late Parliament are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

METROPOLITAN.

CAMBERWELL (3 divisions).

North.

R. Strong (R)	3,137
W. S. Blunt (C)	2,975

Dulwich.

M. Howard (C)	4,406
G. Collins (R)	2,712

Peckham.

A. A. Baumann (C)	3,362
*W. Willis (R)	2,929
E. D. Rogers (R)	580

ISLINGTON (4 divisions).

West.

R. Chamberlain (R)	3,470
Danford Thomas (C)	2,256

North.

G. C. T. Bartley (C)	3,545
*S. D. Waddy (R)	2,972
A. Dobbs (Ind.)	183

East.

*H. B. Ince (R)	3,296
C. Lambert (C)	3,262

South.

H. Spicer (R)	3,050
W. Wright (C)	2,502

NEWINGTON (2 divisions).

West.

C. W. Radcliffe Cooke (C)	2,419
J. Seymour Keay (R)	1,774
*Sir W. M'Arthur (R)	821

Walworth.

L. H. Isaacs (C)	1,885
A. G. Henriques (R)	1,816
W. Malthouse (R)	246

WEST HAM (2 divisions).

North.

E. R. Cook (R)	4,219
Forrest Fulton (C)	3,500

South.

J. Leicester (R)	3,527
A. J. Pound (C)	2,548

WOOLWICH.

E. Hughes (C)	4,760
Colonel Hosier (R)	3,549

BOROUGHS.

BURNLEY (1).

*P. Rylands (R)	4,866
H. H. Wainwright (C)	4,199

BRADFORD (3 divisions).

West.

*A. Illingworth (R)	4,688
H. Reed (C)	3,406

Central.

*W. E. Forster (R)	5,275
G. M. Waud (C)	3,732

East.

A. Holden (R)	4,713
J. Taylor (C)	4,367

GATESHEAD (1).

*W. H. James (R)	5,756
J. H. Bottomley (C)	3,024

MONMOUTH DISTRICT (1).

*E. H. Carbutt (R)	2,932
T. Cordes (C)	2,922

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2).

*J. Cowen (R)	10,489
*J. Morley (R)	10,129
C. F. Hammond (C)	9,500

TYNEMOUTH (1).

R. S. Donkin (C)	3,027
J. Spence (R)	2,267

WEDNESBURY.

W. Lloyd (C)	4,628
Hon. P. Stanhope (R)	4,433

COUNTIES.

BEDFORDSHIRE (2 divisions).

Luton.

*C. Flower (R)	6,080
S. Gedge (C)	3,871

North Bigglesw ade.

*C. Magniac, (R)	6,037
Capt. W. G. Barttelot (C)	4,422

BERKSHIRE (3 divisions).

Newbury.

W. G. Mount (C)	4,633
*G. Palmer (R)	4,433

North or Abingdon.

*P. Wroughton (C)	4,245
R. Purvis (R)	2,986

BUCKS (3 divisions).

Aylesbury.

*Baron De Rothschild (R)	5,476
F. Charsley (C)	2,624
C. J. Clarke (R)	296

South or Wycombe.

Lord Curzon (C)	5,092
*Hon. R. Carington (R)	4,239

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (3 divisions).

Chesterton.

C. Hall, Q.C. (C)	4,246
N. Goodman (R)	4,161

CHESHIRE (8 divisions).

Altrincham.

J. Brooks (C)	4,798
J. S. Leadam (R)	4,046

Crewe.

G. W. Latham (R)	5,089
O. L. Stephen (C)	4,281

Northwich.

J. T. Brunner (R)	5,023
W. H. Verdin (C)	3,995

Eddisbury.

*H. J. Tollemache (C)	4,285
L. Irwell (R)	4,154

CHESHIRE (continued).

Macclesfield.

W. C. Brocklehurst (R)	3,311
*W. C. Brookes (C)	2,846

Wirral.

E. T. D. Cotton (C)	4,756
J. Tomkinson (R)	3,261

CORNWALL (6 divisions).

Bodmin.

*L. H. Courtney (R)	4,254
Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe (C)	3,101

North-East or Launceston.

*C. T. D. Acland (R)	4,690
T. N. Lawrence (C)	2,589

St. Austell.

*W. C. Borlase (R)	4,464
P. H. Johnstone (C)	2,181

CUMBERLAND (4 divisions).

Egremont.

*Lord Muncaster (C)	3,990
*D. Ainsworth (R)	3,453

North.

R. A. Allison (R)	4,749
S. P. Foster (C)	3,163

Penrith.

H. C. Howard (R)	3,921
*J. W. Lowther (C)	3,448

DERBYSHIRE (7 divisions).

Chesterfield.

*A. Barnes (R)	3,408
C. Macdana (C)	2,136
J. Haslam (R)	1,907

North-East.

*Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton (R)	4,999
— Gould (C)	2,536

South.

H. Wardle (R)	6,186
The Hon. G. Curzon (C)	4,094

Ilkeston.

T. Watson (R)	5,780
W. Drury Lowe (C)	3,793

DEVONSHIRE (8 divisions).

Ashburton.

C. Seale Hayne (R)	4,433
*W. J. Harris (C)	3,182

Honiton.

*Sir J. H. Kennaway (C)	4,540
Sir J. B. Phear (R)	2,957

Torquay.

L. M'Iver (R)	3,509
R. Mallock (C)	3,161

Totnes.

F. B. Mildmay (R)	4,287
Henry Lopes (C)	3,352

North-East or Tiverton.

*Colonel Walrond (C)	4,563
S. Stern (R)	3,460

DORSETSHIRE (4 divisions).

South.

H. P. Sturgis (R)	3,128
Colonel Hambro (C)	3,095

West.

H. R. Farquharson (C)	3,507
H. C. Cary Batten (R)	3,365

DURHAM (8 divisions).

Barnard Castle.

*Sir J. W. Pease (R)	5,962
Hon. P. Bowes-Lyon (C)	3,457

Houghton-le-Spring.

J. Wilson (R)	6,511
N. Wood (C)	4,767

Jarrow.

*C. M. Palmer (R)	5,702
J. Johnston (Labour)	1,731

Chester-le-Street.

J. Joicey (R)	4,409
L. Jones (R)	3,606
W. Ashworth (C)	2,118

Mid.

W. Crawford (R)	5,799
F. A. Vane-Tempest (C)	3,245

ESSEX (8 divisions).

Epping.

*Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart. (C)	4,659
E. B. Bernard (R)	2,915

North-East or Harwich.

*J. Round (C)	4,584
J. Jackson (R)	3,824

Maldon.

A. G. Kitching (R)	4,509
C. W. Gray (C)	3,878

Mid or Chelmsford.

W. J. Beadle (C)	4,321
*R. B. Martin (R)	3,079

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (5 divisions).

Cirencester.

A. B. Winterbotham (R)	4,782
J. E. Dorington (C)	4,027

Stroud.

*Hon. H. R. Brand (R)	4,646
G. Holloway (C)	4,333

HAMPSHIRE (5 divisions).

Fareham.

*Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (C)	5,177
R. G. Wilberforce (R)	4,513

West or Andover.

W. W. Beach (C)	4,559
*F. W. Buxton (R)	3,108

North or Basingstoke.

*G. Sclater-Booth (C)	3,892
R. Eve (R)	2,313

New Forest.

*F. Compton (C)	4,281
H. M. Bompas (R)	3,511

Petersfield.

Viscount Wolmer (R)	3,414
*W. Nicholson (C)	3,252
Douglas Henty (Ind.)	179

HERTFORDSHIRE (4 divisions).

West or Watford.

T. F. Halsey (C)	4,032
G. F. Phillips (R)	3,712

East.

*A. Smith (C)	4,263
*Hon. H. F. Cowper (R)	3,027

Hitchin.

Baron R. Dimsdale (C)	4,418
H. G. Fordham (R)	2,869

St. Albans.

Lord Grimston (C)	4,107
John Coles (R)	3,037

HEREFORDSHIRE (2 divisions).

Leominster.

*T. Duckham (R)	3,871
*J. Rankin (C)	3,750

South or Ross.

*M. Biddulph (R)	4,415
*Sir J. Bailey (C)	3,643

HUNTINGDONSHIRE (2 divisions).

South or Huntingdon.

T. Coote, jun. (R)	2,354
Colonel the Hon. O. Montagu (C)	2,208

Ramsey.

*Captain Fellowes (C)	2,775
Lord Esmè Gordon (R)	2,410

ISLE OF WIGHT (1).

*Sir R. E. Webster (C)	5,495
*Hon. A. E. M. Ashley (R)	5,059

KENT (8 divisions).

South-West or Tunbridge.

R. Norton (C)	4,533
F. W. Verney (R)	4,210

Isle of Thanet.

*Colonel E. R. King-Harman (C)	3,381
E. F. Davies (R)	2,670

West or Sevenoaks.

C. Mills (C)	4,651
P. Nickalls (R)	3,956

North-East or Faversham.

H. Knatchbull-Hugessen (C)	5,067
F. F. Belsey (R)	4,123

Medway.

*Hon. J. S. G. Hardy (C)	6,212
*Sir S. Waterlow (R)	5,118

LANCASHIRE.—NORTH (4 divisions).

Chorley.

*Gen. Feilden (C)	5,867
H. Wright (R)	2,808

Lancaster.

G. B. H. Marton (C)	4,387
*J. C. M'Coan (R)	3,530

LANCASHIRE.—NORTH-EAST (4 divisions).

Accrington.

*F. W. Grafton (R)	5,320
R. T. Hodge (C)	4,842

Darwen.

Viscount Cranborne (C)	5,878
J. G. Potter (L)	5,873

Rossendale.

*Marquis of Hartington (R)	6,060
*W. F. Ecroyd (C)	4,228

LANCASHIRE.—SOUTH-EAST (8 divisions).

Eccles.

*A. J. F. Egerton (C)	4,559
V. K. Armitage (R)	4,312

Heywood.

J. Hoyle (R)	4,538
J. Kenyon (C)	3,955

Middleton.

Colonel Schwabe (R)	5,882
T. Fielden (C)	4,485

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth.

R. Leake (R)	5,022
W. B. Hutton (C)	4,579

Stretford.

*W. Agnew (R)	4,866
J. W. Maclure (C)	4,676

Westhoughton.

F. Hardcastle (C)	6,011
E. Cross (R)	3,741

LANCASHIRE.—SOUTH-WEST (7 divisions).

Bootle.

T. M. Sandys (C)	6,715
S. H. Whitbread (R)	3,933

Ince.

Colonel Blundell (C)	4,271
C. Percy (R)	3,725

Leigh.

C. Wright (R)	4,261
L. Knowles (C)	3,275

Newton.

*Sir R. A. Cross (C)	4,414
Colonel M'Corquodale (R)	4,031

Ormskirk.

A. B. Forwood (C)	5,133
J. P. Sheldon (R)	2,343

Widnes.

T. C. Edwards Moss (C)	4,527
E. K. Muspratt (R)	2,650

LEICESTERSHIRE (4 divisions).

Melton.

*Lord J. Manners (C)	5,150
D. R. Ratcliff (R)	3,868

LINCOLNSHIRE (7 divisions).

North Kesteven or Sleaford.

*H. Chaplin (C)	4,761
C. Sharpe (R)	3,460

East Lindsey or Louth.

F. Otter (R)	4,801
*J. Lowther (C)	3,590

Stamford.

*J. C. Lawrence, Q.C. (C)	4,631
J. S. Cudlip (R)	3,530

Spalding.

*M. Finch-Hatton (C)	4,658
H. Stewart (R)	4,580

MIDDLESEX (7 divisions).

Brentford.

*O. E. Coope (C)	3,563
J. Haysman (R)	2,267

Enfield.

*Viscount Folkestone (C)	3,644
J. Kempster (R)	2,684

Hornsey.

*Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg (C)	4,619
*Lord Kensington (R)	3,299

Uxbridge.

*F. Dixon-Hartland (C)	5,093
J. P. Rickman (R)	2,615

Tottenham.

J. Howard (C)	4,441
*W. S. Caine (R)	3,706

MONMOUTHSHIRE (3 divisions).

South.

*Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan (C)	4,891
Sir H. Jackson (R)	4,293

North.

T. P. Price (R)	5,692
*J. A. Rolls (C)	3,226

NORFOLK (6 divisions).

East.

*E. Birkbeck (C)	4,682
P. Falk (R)	4,459

Northern.

H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. (R)	5,028
S. Hoare (C)	3,346

South.

F. Taylor (R)	4,530
Sir R. J. Buxton (C)	3,588

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (4 divisions).

Mid.

*Hon. C. R. Spencer (R)	5,446
*P. Phipps (C)	4,347

South.

*Sir R. Knightley (C)	4,074
ir M. Fitzgerald (R)	4,012

O RTHUMBERLAND (4 divisions).

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Sir E. Grey (R)	4,729
*Earl Percy (C)	3,316

Hexham.

M. McInnes (R)	5,193
*Sir Matthew Ridley (C)	3,663

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (4 divisions).

Rushcliffe.

J. E. Ellis (R)	5,944
J. H. B. Warner (C)	3,308

Newark.

Lord Newark (C)	5,283
*Thomas Earp (R)	3,519

OXFORDSHIRE (3 divisions).

Southern.

*Colonel E. W. Harcourt (C)	3,778
F. W. Maude (R)	3,258

Mid.

F. W. MacLean (R)	4,327
Viscount Valentia (C)	4,138

RUTLANDSHIRE (1).

G. H. Finch (C)	2,366
*M. C. Buszard (R)	1,110

SHROPSHIRE (4 divisions).

North or Newport.

R. Bickersteth (R)	4,694
*Lord Newport (C)	4,333

West or Oswestry.

*S. Leighton (C)	4,753
H. Jephson (R)	3,772

Wellington.

*A. Brown (R)	4,801
Colonel Kenyon Slaney (C)	2,571

Ludlow.

R. J. More (R)	4,642
*Sir B. Leighton (C)	4,078

SOMERSETSHIRE (7 divisions).

Frome.

L. J. Baker (R)	4,736
Viscount Weymouth (C)	3,973

East.

H. Hobhouse (R)	4,732
Sir H. Hoare (C)	3,280

Wellington.

*Sir T. Dyke Acland (R)	4,299
*C. I. Elton (C)	3,760

STAFFORDSHIRE (7 divisions).

Burton.

*Sir M. A. Bass (R)	5,393
G. Hardy (C)	2,543

Leek.

Charles Crompton, Q.C. (R)	4,225
*H. T. Davenport (C)	4,063

North-West.

George Leveson-Gower (R)	5,757
Captain Edwards Heathcote (C)	4,720

Lichfield.

Sir J. Swinburne (R)	3,126
T. Mosley (C)	2,013

SUFFOLK (5 divisions).

North-West or Stowmarket.

F. T. Cobbold (R)	4,606
*Sir T. Thornhill (C)	3,475

Sudbury.

William Cuthbert Quilter (R)	4,913
Thomas Weller Poley (C)	3,461

SURREY (6 divisions).

Mid or Epsom.

*G. Cubitt (C)	4,621
R. Harris (R)	2,368

Reigate.

*Sir T. Lawrence (C)	4,726
A. Carpenter (R)	2,762

Wimbledon.

H. C. Bonsor (C)	6,189
John Cooper (R)	3,745

SUSSEX (6 divisions).

Horsham.

*Sir Walter Barttelot (C)	4,483
Samuel Barrow (R)	2,467

North.

*G. B. Gregory (C)	3,530
C. J. Head (R)	2,579

Rye.

A. M. Brookfield (C)	4,526
*F. A. Inderwick (R)	4,303

WARWICKSHIRE (4 divisions).

North-East.

J. W. Johns (R)	4,145
John Stratford Dugdale (C)	4,169

Stratford-on-Avon.

Lord W. Compton (R)	4,639
*Sampson Lloyd (C)	3,738

Tamworth.

*P. A. Muntz (C)	4,338
W. Phipson-Beale (R)	3,858

WESTMORELAND (2 divisions).

Kendal.

*Earl of Bective (C)	2,690
*J. Cropper (R)	2,427

WILTSHIRE (5 divisions).

East or Devizes.

*W. H. Long (C)	3,849
W. Barber (R)	3,752

Wilton.

Sir T. F. Grove (R)	4,151
*Hon. S. Herbert (C)	3,329

WORCESTERSHIRE (5 divisions).
EAST.
*G. W. Hastings (R) 3,685
F. A. Bosanquet (C) 3,194
WEST OR BEWDLEY.
*Sir E. Lechmere (C) 4,525
J. Fell (R) 3,015
DROITWICH.
*J. Corbett (R) ... ... Unopposed
EVESHAM.
Sir Richard Temple (C) 4,080
Mr. Arthur Chamberlain (R) ... 3,848

YORKSHIRE.—NORTH RIDING (4 divisions).
WHITBY.
E. W. Denison (C)... 5,049
*A. Pease (R) 4,709

YORKSHIRE.—EAST RIDING (3 divisions).
HOWDENSHIRE.
A. Duncombe (C) 4,525
A. G. Shiell (R) 3,334

YORKSHIRE.—WEST RIDING (NORTH) (5 divisions).
ELLAND.
T. Wayman (R) 6,516
Captain Rasel (C) 3,457
KEIGHLEY.
*I. Holden (R) 5,058
W. H. Dunhill (C) 2,813
SHIPLEY.
T. Craven (R) 7,022
L. Hardy (C) 4,822
SKIPTON.
*Sir M. Wilson (R) 5,059
S. L. Lister (C) 4,269

YORKSHIRE.—WEST RIDING (SOUTH) (8 divisions).
BARNSLEY.
C. S. Kenny (R) 6,705
N. C. V. Wentworth (C) ... 2,722
COLNE VALLEY.
H. F. Beaumont (R) 5,398
Colonel T. Brooke (C) 4,541
DONCASTER.
W. S. Shirley (R) 5,680
A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (C) ... 4,700
HALLAMSHIRE.
*F. T. Mappin (R)... 6,454
Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam (C) ... 4,451
MORLEY.
C. Milnes Gaskell (R) 6,684
J. D. Jefferson (C) 3,177
NORMANTON.
B. Pickard (R) 5,608
Major Charlesworth (C)... ... 3,706
ROTHERHAM.
A. H. Dyke-Acland (R) 6,301
Major Hoole (C) 2,257

YORKSHIRE.—WEST RIDING (EAST) (6 divs.).
BARKSTON ASH.
*Colonel R. Gunter (C) 4,600
T. Bailey (R) 3,694
PUDSEY.
B. Priestley (R) 6,363
S. W. Duncan (C) 4,039
RIPON.
W. Harker (R) 3,985
T. L. Wharton (C) 3,820
SPEN VALLEY.
J. Woodhead (R) 5,826
J. E. Gladstone (C) 2,782

WALES.

BOROUGHS.

BRECONSHIRE (1).
*W. Fuller Maitland (R) 4,784
Hon. A. Morgan (C) 3,282
CARDIFF (1).
*Sir E. J. Reed (R) 5,569
H. Harben (C) 5,429
CARMARTHEN DISTRICT (1).
*Sir J. J. Jenkins (R) 2,984
— Tregoning (C)... 1,281
CARNARVON BOROUGHS (1).
*T. D. L. Jones Parry (R) ... 1,923
E. Swetenham (C) 1,858
DENBIGH DISTRICT (1).
Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) 1,761
*Sir R. Cunliffe (R) 1,455
FLINT DISTRICT (1).
*J. Roberts (R) 1,835
Captain P. P. Pennant (C) ... 1,713
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT (1).
P. Jones (C)... 1,409
*Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy (R) ... 1,326
PEMBROKE & HAVERFORDWEST (1).
*H. G. Allen (R) 2,415
Rear-Admiral Mayne (C) ... 2,150
SWANSEA TOWN (1).
*L. L. Dillwyn (R).. 3,660
W. H. Meredyth (C) 2,520

COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY (1).
*R. Davies (R) 4,412
Capt. G. Pritchard-Rayner (C) 3,462
CARDIGANSHIRE (1)
*D. Davies (R) 5,967
V. Davies (C) 3,644
CARMARTHENSHIRE (2 divisions).
WEST.
*W. R. Powell (R) 4,566
*Viscount Emlyn (C) 2,940
CARNARVONSHIRE (2 divisions).
SOUTHERN or EIVION.
J. Roberts (R) 4,535
H. J. Ellis-Nanney (C) 2,573
FLINTSHIRE (1).
*Lord R. Grosvenor (R) 4,758
Hon. H. S. L. Mostyn (C) ... 3,132
GLAMORGANSHIRE (5 divisions).
GOWER.
F. Ash Yeo (R) 5,560
H. N. Mires (C) 2,103
EAST.
A. Thomas (R) 4,886
G. L. Clarke (C)... 2,086

GLAMORGANSHIRE (continued).
SOUTH.
A. J. Williams (R)... 3,945
J. T. D. Llewellyn (C) 3,351
RHONDDA VALLEY.
W. Abraham (R) 3,859
F. Davis (R) 2,992
MERIONETHSHIRE (1).
*H. Robertson (R)... 3,784
W. R. M. Wynn (C) 2,209
*Morgan Lloyd (R) 1,907
PEMBROKESHIRE (1).
*W. Davies (R) 4,999
C. E. G. Phillips (C) 3,738

SCOTLAND.

BOROUGHS.

AYR DISTRICT (1).
*R. F. F. Campbell (R) 2,460
M. Low (C) 2,118
DUMFRIES BURGHS (1).
*E. Noel (R) 1,546
N. Mattinson (C) 1,363
GLASGOW (7 divisions).
BRIDGETON.
E. R. Russell (R) 3,599
E. V. A. Maitland (C) 3,478
W. Forsyth (H R) 978
CENTRAL.
G. Beith (R)... 5,846
J. G. A. Baird (C) 4,779
TRADESTON.
A. Cameron Corbett (R) 4,354
J. Somervell of Lorn (C) ... 3,240
—Greaves (H R)... 86
BLACKFRIARS.
*Mitchell Henry (R) 3,759
W. C. Maughan (C) 3,137
J. S. Maxwell (H R) 1,156
CAMLACHIE.
— Watt (R)... 4,047
A. Reid (C) 2,883
— Martin (R) 177
COLLEGE.
*C. Cameron (R) 5,662
*Sir. W. Cunningham (C)... ... 4,139
ST. ROLLOX.
J. M'Culloch (R) 4,950
J. N. Cuthbertson (C) 4,824
GREENOCK (1).
*T. Sutherland (R) 3,057
J. Scott (C) 2,954
J. M. Davidson (Crofter) ... 65
INVERNESS DISTRICT (1).
R. H. Finlay (R) 1,709
W. S. B. M'Laren (R) 1,546
KILMARNOCK DISTRICT (1).
Provost Sturrock (C) 3,645
J. D. Peddie (R)... 3,613
Viscount Dalrymple (R) ... 1,862
J. Storr (C) 55
KIRKCALDY BURGHS (1).
*Sir G. Campbell (R) 2,180
J. M. Inglis (R) 1,504
H. T. Munro (C) 746
LEITH DISTRICT (1).
W. Jacks (R) 6,355
W. D. Thorburn... 2,485
MONTROSE (1).
J. S. Will (R) 3,582
A. Gordon (R) 2,779
Dr. Mackie (C) 963

COUNTIES.

ABERDEENSHIRE (2 divisions).
WEST.
*Dr. R. Farquharson (R) ... 4,248
F. H. Irvine, jun. (C) ... 2,010
Q. Kerr (Ind.) 1,530
AYRSHIRE (2 divisions).
NORTH.
H. J. Elliott (R) 5,700
*R. W. Cochran-Patrick (C) ... 4,740
BANFFSHIRE (1).
*R. W. Duff (R) 3,740
M. T. S. Darling (C) 2,008
BUTESHIRE (1).
J. P. B. Robertson (C) 1,374
R. A. M'Lean (R) 1,090
DUMFRIESSHIRE (1).
*Sir J. Jardine (R)... 4,857
Lord Dalkeith (C) 3,566
ELGIN AND NAIRN (1).
Sir G. Macpherson Grant (R) ... 1,612
Brodie of Brodie (C) 1,566
C. H. Anderson (Ind) ... 1,433
FORFARSHIRE (1).
*J. W. Barclay (R) 6,157
W. A. Lindsay (C) 1,851
HADDINGTONSHIRE (1).
R. B. Haldane (R) 3,473
Lord Elcho (C) 1,945
KINCARDINESHIRE (1).
*Sir George Balfour (R) 3,160
D. S. Porteous (C) 1,267
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE (1).
M. J. Stewart (C) 2,526
A. Young (R) 2,492
LANARKSHIRE (6 divisions).
MID.
S. Mason (R) 2,875
W. R. Bousfield (C) 2,579
Major J. C. Forrest (R)... ... 1,913
NORTH-EAST.
D. Crawford (R) 4,564
J. C. Cuninghame (C) 4,405
SOUTH.
*J. G. C. Hamilton (R) 4,583
J. Hozier, jun. (C) 3,245
LINLITHGOWSHIRE (1).
Peter M'Lagan (R) 3,801
Captain Thomas Hope (C) .. 1,606

MIDLOTHIAN (1).
*W. E. Gladstone (R) 7,879
*C. Dalrymple (C) 3,245
PEEBLES AND SELKIRK (1).
*Sir C. Tennant (R) 1,746
Sir G. Montgomery (C)... ... 1,038
PERTHSHIRE (2 divisions).
WEST.
*Sir D. Currie (R) 3,786
Colonel D. Moray (C) 3,290
EAST.
R. Stewart Menzies (R) 4,222
A. Graham Murray (C)... ... 2,421
RENFREWSHIRE (2 divisions).
WEST.
Sir A. Campbell (C) 3,618
H. Smith (R) 2,980
ROSS AND CROMARTY (1).
R. Macdonald (Crofter) 4,942
*R. C. M. Ferguson (R) ... 2,925
ROXBURGHSHIRE (1).
*Hon. A. R. D. Elliot (R) ... 3,419
C. B. Balfour (C) 1,945
STIRLINGSHIRE (1).
*J. C. Bolton (R) 6,454
M. H. S. Stewart (C) 3,938
SUTHERLANDSHIRE (1).
*Marquis of Stafford (R) 1,701
A. Sutherland (Crofter) ... 1,058
WIGTOWNSHIRE (1).
*Sir H. Maxwell (C) 2,704
Hon. H. Dalrymple (R) ... 2,625

IRELAND.

BOROUGHS.

CORK CITY (2).
*C. S. Parnell (H R) 6,682
M. Healy (H R) 6,497
Pike (C) 1,456
Bainbridge (C) 1,392
DUBLIN CITY (4 divisions).
HARBOUR.
T. Harrington (H R) 6,617
Sir R. Blennerhassett (R) ... 1,652
COLLEGE GREEN.
T. D. Sullivan (H R) 6,548
D. Sherlock (R) 1,518
ST. PATRICK'S.
W. Murphy (H R)... 5,330
M. Dockrell (C) 1,162
ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
E. Dwyer Gray (H R) 5,277
Sir E. Guinness (C) 3,334
LIMERICK CITY (1).
H. J. Gill (H R) 2,169
J. Spaight (C) 440
WATERFORD CITY (1).
*R. Power (H R) 2,308
F. G. Bloomfield (C) 250

COUNTIES.

ANTRIM (4 divisions).
MID.
R. T. O'Neill (C) 3,832
*T. A. Dickson (R) 2,713
NORTH.
*E. M'Naghten (C) 3,233
*W. P. Sinclair (R) 2,149
J. Pinkerton (Ind) 1,915
ARMAGH (3 divisions).
NORTH.
Major E. J. Saunderson (C) ... 4,192
T. Shillington (R) 2,373
MID.
John M'Kane (C) 4,178
*Edmund Leamy (H R) ... 2,667
CAVAN (2 divisions).
EAST.
T. O'Hanlon (H R)... ... ... Unopposed
CLARE (2 divisions).
EAST.
J. R. Cox (H R) 6,224
H. L. O'Brien (C) 289
WEST.
J. Jordan (H R) 7,881
R. W. C. Reeves (C) 286
CORK (7 divisions).
EAST.
W. J. Lane (H R) 4,314
*V. Stuart (R) 266
SOUTH-EASTERN.
J. Harper (H R) 5,033
Sir A. Warren (R) 106
NORTH-EAST.
*E. Leamy (H R) ... ... Unopposed
MID.
Charles K. Tanner (H R)... ... 5,033
Arthur Patton (C) 106
DONEGAL (4 divisions).
NORTH.
James E. O'Doherty (H R) ... 4,597
Colonel Stewart (C) 952
WEST.
P. O'Hea (H R) ... ... Unopposed
DOWN (4 divisions).
EAST.
*R. W. B. Ker (C)... ... ... Unopposed
NORTH.
Colonel Waring (C) 4,315
John Shaw Brown (R) 2,841
DUBLIN (2 divisions).
NORTH.
J. J. Clancy (H R)... 7,560
Roper Caldbeck (C) 1,425
SOUTH.
Sir T. Esmonde (H R) 5,114
I. T. Hamilton (C) 3,736
FERMANAGH (2 divisions).
NORTH.
*William H. K. Redmond (H R) 3,255
John C. Bloomfield (C)... ... 2,822
KERRY (4 divisions).
EAST.
J. D. Sheehan (H R) 3,069
C. H. Robertson (C) 30
WEST.
Edward Harrington (H R) ... 2,607
Lieut.-Col. W. Rowan (C) ... 262
KILDARE (2 divisions).
NORTH.
J. L. Carew (H R) 3,168
Baron de Robeck (C) 467
KING'S COUNTY (2 divisions).
BIRR.
*B. C. Molloy (H R) 3,408
Captain W. Bernard (C) ... 760
LIMERICK (2 divisions).
EAST.
J. Finucane (H R) ... ... Unopposed
WEST.
W. Abraham (H R)... ... ... Unopposed
LONDONDERRY (2 divisions).
NORTH.
H. L. Mulholland (C) 5,189
S. Walker (R) 3,017
LONGFORD (2 divisions).
NORTH.
*Justin McCarthy (H R) 2,592
J. M. Wilson (C) 163
LOUTH (2 divisions).
NORTH.
J. Nolan (H R) 2,580
*P. Callan (Ind.)... 1,451
SOUTH.
P. Gill (H R) ... ... Unopposed
MAYO (4 divisions).
WEST.
J. Deasy (H R) 4,790
R. N. Stoney (C) 131
MONAGHAN (2 divisions).
NORTH.
*T. M. Healy (H R) 4,055
Sir J. Leslie (C) 2,685
QUEEN'S COUNTY (2 divisions).
LEIX.
*R. Lalor (H R) 3,740
R. G. Cosby 507
SLIGO (2 divisions).
NORTH.
P. M'Donald (H R) 5,216
Colonel Folliott (C) 772
TIPPERARY (4 divisions).
EAST.
T. J. Condon (H R) 4,264
Major F. Trant (C) 196
TYRONE (4 divisions).
NORTH.
Lord E. Hamilton (C) 3,345
J. Dillon (H R) 2,922
MID.
H. Matthew (H R) 4,299
H. H. Moore (C)... 2,657
WATERFORD (2 divisions).
WEST.
J. D. Pyne (H R) 3,746
Sir R. Keane (C)... 359
WICKLOW (2 divisions).
EAST.
*W. J. Corbett (H R) 3,385
*Colonel Tottenham (C) ... 1,000

Later returns will be found on the last page.

ELECTION NOTES.

The *Globe* understands that the new Parliament will meet on the 12th of January, when the Speaker will be chosen, the members sworn in, and other formal business transacted. There will subsequently be an adjournment until the 4th or 5th of February.

London has pronounced strongly in favour of Conservatism. In 1880 it had 23 members, of whom 15 were Liberals. Now it has 63, and of these 37 are Conservatives, against 26 Liberals. In four cases, however, the successful Conservative polled fewer votes than his two Liberal opponents taken altogether. In these the Liberal candidate at the bottom of the poll was Mr. Dresser Rogers with 580 votes in Peckham, where the majority was 333; Mr. Malthouse with 246 in Walworth, where the majority was 69; Sir W. M'Arthur with 821 in West Newington, where the majority was 645, and Sir J. C. Lawrence with 692 in North Lambeth, where the majority was 178. Almost, if not quite, the only place where an extra Conservative candidate has persisted in going to the poll is the City of London, where Alderman Cotton showed that he had no chance, and though he secured as many as 5,563 votes, did not even endanger the seats of the other Conservatives. The figures of this poll are very remarkable:—Alderman Sir R. Fowler, 12,827; Mr. Hubbard, 8,802; Mr. S. P. Low, 5,817; Alderman Cotton, 5,563. In the City little regret will be felt that Mr. Firth, who has been so ardent in his proposals for the reform of the government of London, has been defeated in Kensington by 3,619 to 3,011, by Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was formerly Press Commissioner for India.

As the Radicals, in their sore distress to explain away the victory of the Conservatives in the boroughs, have ascribed it to Church influence in small Cathedral towns, a few facts which not even Radical ingenuity can distort may, says the *St. James's Gazette*, be read with interest. At the general election in 1880 the twenty Cathedral cities, excluding London and Manchester, which are too large to be affected by local conditions, returned nine Conservatives and thirty-two Liberals. Of these twenty Cathedral cities, Chichester, Lichfield, and Ripon, have since been disfranchised; while of the seventeen others, Oxford, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Salisbury, Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester, Peterborough, Lincoln, Chester, Durham, and Carlisle each loses one of its two members, York, Norwich, and Bath being the only three which retain both members. Now these Cathedral cities, which have only twenty seats instead of forty-one as before, have returned only nine Conservative members, also as before; and the Liberals have actually won seats at

Salisbury and York, which in the interval since the last general election had returned a Conservative. It is true, no doubt, that the Conservatives have also won seats at Bath, Norwich, Worcester, and Durham; but it may well be questioned whether large places like Bath and Norwich are in any way influenced by the political views of the Cathedral-close, whatever they may happen to be. The Liberals have, of course, lost ground in the Cathedral cities, as they have done in all the other boroughs; but the figures quoted above will entirely contradict the convenient assertion that it is all the doing of those bigoted Churchmen who believed that Mr. Chamberlain meant what he said at Warrington first, and afterwards at Leeds. Another interesting point is that the thirty-five English boroughs which returned two members each and now return only one were represented in the last Parliament by nineteen Conservatives and fifty-one Liberals, whereas now they are represented by twenty-one Conservatives and only fourteen Liberals. In other words, the Liberals were three to one in the last Parliament, now they are only as two to three. The Conservatives have retained the single seat where the representation was before divided at Bury St. Edmunds, Coventry, Exeter, King's Lynn, Rochester, and Taunton; whereas the Liberals have only done so at Boston, Hastings, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Warwick. The Liberals have lost the single seat where they held both before at Cambridge, Colchester, Durham, Oxford, Peterborough, Pontefract, Reading, Scarborough, Shrewsbury, and Worcester; whereas the Conservatives have not lost a single borough in which they before held both of the seats. The result of the elections in these boroughs has been, taking them altogether, that Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge, Canterbury, Colchester, Coventry, Dover, Durham, Exeter, King's Lynn, Maidstone, Oxford, Peterborough, Pontefract, Reading, Rochester, Scarborough, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wigan, Winchester, and Worcester are represented by Conservatives; while the Liberals hold the fourteen seats at Bedford, Boston, Carlisle, Chester, Falmouth, Gloucester, Grantham, Hastings, Hereford, Lincoln, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Salisbury, Stafford, and Warwick.

It has been resolved to petition against the return of Mr. J. C. Durant (R) for Stepney, and proceedings have been commenced with that object in the interests of Mr. Wootton Isaacson (C). It appears that when the nomination papers were tendered on behalf of Mr. Durant, objection was taken by Mr. G. H. Booth, Mr. Isaacson's agent, that the surnames of the Liberal candidate were not correctly given, but this was overruled by the returning officer on the ground that he knew the nominator objected to as the person incorrectly described. It is understood that there are other objections to Mr. Durant's return.

During the polling for Mid-Bucks on Tuesday, a brutal assault was made on Mr. Charsley (the Conservative candidate), on his visiting Waddesdon, the seat of Baron F. de Rothschild (the Radical candidate). Large stones were thrown at his carriage, and Mr. Charsley was severely cut and bruised.

A dastardly attack was on Tuesday night made on Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the Conservative candidate for East Denbighshire, at Brymbo. Sir Watkin attended to address a meeting in the National Schools, which were surrounded by a howling mob, who hurled stones and brickbats through the windows, amid the shrieks of the ladies inside. Sir Watkin strove to address the meeting amid the din of the crashing glass and the howling and yelling of those outside and the cheering and shrieking of those within. At the close of his speech, as cries had been raised to kill Sir Watkin, he was taken out by a back-door, accompanied by two stalwart policemen and several of his supporters, into the playground, with the intention of getting away along the railway, which runs near. This manœuvre was, however, discovered by some of the mob, who raised cries of "There goes Sir Watkin! Kill him!" The mob dashed after him. Happily, however, favoured by the darkness, he and his friends reached the residence of one of his supporters. Here his carriage shortly afterwards arrived with windows and lamps smashed. Among the missiles found in the carriage was an iron bar about eighteen inches long. The school windows were completely destroyed.

Dundalk was on Tuesday night a scene of wild excitement. Messrs. Parnell and Dillon were mobbed, crowds paraded the streets cheering for Mr. Callan, and a torchlight procession of his supporters passed the committee-rooms of Mr. Nolan, where Messrs. Parnell and Dillon addressed a meeting with closed doors. A strong detachment of the Devonshire Regiment was drawn up in front with fixed bayonets, and the cavalry were confined to barracks. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon attempted to hold meetings in the villages of Louth on Tuesday, but were not listened to, although people were brought in from the adjoining counties to secure a hearing for them. On the return to Dundalk Mr. Parnell spoke from a wagonnette to a crowd in the street, amid frequent interruption, and denounced Mr. Callan as a reprobate and traitor. He was repeatedly called "a liar" and "a shabby fellow," and at last jumped off the wagonnette to collar a man who so addressed him; but he was drawn away by the crowd. Mr. Dillon also denounced Mr. Callan.

The Rev. C. W. A. Brooke, Norton, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"If the constituency of the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk is to be taken as a sample of the rest of the provinces, the sooner a warning is raised to those where the election has not yet taken place the better, so that special constables may be sworn in for that day. Here police protection has totally broken down as a safeguard from personal injuries and a protection to property over so large an area. Scarcely a village has been free from outrage, and the cost to the county will be reckoned not by hundreds but by thousands of pounds. The destruction in this village (where the rioters were only dispersed by the firing of blank cartridges) is not inconsiderable, and yet seems slight compared to others. Two incendiary fires in sight, the destruction of the stained-glass windows of a neighbouring church, with those of the schools, are among the list of disturbances where no polling was held. At places with booths things were worse. At Stowmarket, till the military from Ipswich arrived, safety could only be secured by placing yellow in one's hat, while at Woolpit the police confessed themselves unable to give security except to those around them. Among the labourers' wives, both before and since the election, I have universally found the greatest regret expressed that their husbands had a vote at all." Acts of violence are reported from a large number of provincial towns and villages.

A number of men on Monday night attacked Lord Valentia, the Conservative candidate for Mid-Oxfordshire, and completely wrecked the carriage and hurt the footman. A farmer who tried to protect his lordship was injured upon the head.

Science will be well represented in the new Parliament by Sir Henry Roscoe, of prismatic colours fame, who is the solitary Liberal among the six members for Manchester. A Senior Wrangler is returned in the person of Mr. Moulton, Q.C., who defeated the Hon. A. Bourke in Clapham. Among those representing journalism is Mr. E. R. Russell, editor of the *Liverpool Post*, one of the members for Glasgow, which gives all its seven representatives to the Liberal cause, as Edinburgh does its four. It is by more than 2 to 1 that Sir Algernon Borthwick, the proprietor of the *Morning Post*, has defeated in Kensington the well-known lawyer, Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C. Another eminent Liberal lawyer who lost his seat is Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., late M.P. for Christchurch. Persistent opposition in Parliament to the vaccination laws has perhaps something to do with Mr. Hopwood, Q.C.'s, defeat at Stockport. The attempt to introduce an Indian native into Parliament has failed, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose being beaten at Deptford. Among noteworthy Liberal candidates who have been unsuccessful are the Marquis of Lorne at Hampstead, Sir W. Phillimore, Q.C., the ecclesiastical lawyer, at St. George's, Hanover-square, and Professor Beesly at Westminster. The Rev. J. R. Diggle's success in procuring votes was not as great as that in getting himself, although a clergyman, nominated for West Marylebone. His votes were only 101. Those of Mr. A. S. Ayrton, a *quondam* Minister, were but 420 in Mile-end.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Municipal Council of Paris and its coadjutor of the Department of the Seine have been vying with each other during their recent session in anti-clerical and anti-Church zeal. The laicisation of the Cochin Hospital, which the Council insisted on forcing upon the Prefect of Paris, but which that functionary hesitated, and with good reasons, to venture to carry out, has at length been effected, although the mere change in the *personnel* involves an immediate expenditure of between £5,000 and £6,000, and although a unanimous petition of the inmates besought the Council "not to deprive them of the nursing of the Sisters." A more important impediment, however, to the action of the Council has suddenly presented itself. The representatives and heirs of the Cochin family, by whom the hospital was founded, have come to Paris and instituted a suit against the Prefect, calling upon him to show cause why, if the condition of the bequest—viz., that the "hospital should always be served by Sisters"—was not complied with, the donation should not be declared void, and the money revert to the family. It seems scarcely possible that so flagrant a violation of a testamentary disposition should be upheld by the courts. In the Council of the Seine the question of the separation of Church and State, though clearly beyond its competence, was brought forward by one of its members, M. Monteil, whose report on the subject declared that the object was "to be done with clericalism;" what was desired was to "have nothing more to do with the Catholic religion." "Yes," exclaimed M. Deschamps, another of its members, while the report was being discussed, "*c'est la réligion que nous voulons frapper.*"

M. Goblet, Minister of Public Worship, has notified to the Bishop of Pamiers, that owing to improper influence used by his clergy on the electors of the Ariège Department, the stipends of some thirty-five priests who have compromised themselves during the electoral period will be stopped. The charge preferred against them is that of having, "by disloyal manœuvres, sermons, insults, calumnies, and threats," sought to damage the Republican cause. The responsibility for the consequence is laid by the Minister to the charge of the Bishop himself, whose counsels encouraged the priests. The Bishop, in reply, after protesting against the cruelty of the measure, claims for the French priesthood the right at election time to use its influence against candidates who are notorious enemies of the Christian faith. The Bishop admits further that he told the representatives of sixty-five parishes who successively solicited from him the appointment of a priest that the only way of obtaining their wishes was to return candidates who would demand the reinstatement of the retrenched ecclesiastical credits.

GERMANY.—On Saturday Herr Reichensperger asked the Government whether it meant to treat as legally forbidden in German protectorates all missionary activity of the order of the Society of Jesus and its affiliated orders; and whether it meant to exclude or admit the activity of Roman Catholic Missions generally in the aforesaid protectorates. (This is due to the *Congrégation du Saint Esprit et du Saint Cœur de Marie* having lately requested of the Imperial Government leave to found in America a house for forming missionaries to the German African colonies. Being unable to obtain even a hearing, their deputation left Berlin after narrating the circumstances to the editor of the *Germania*, which has since been filled with diatribes against the intolerance of the Government.) The Chancellor replied to the second question "No," but said that as the Jesuits and their affiliated orders, among which was the congregation in question, were excluded from Germany, it would be an insult to the majesty of the Empire to demand that its domestic law should not also be applied in its foreign possessions. The objection to the Jesuits was not based on their Catholicism, but on "their international character, their renunciation of all national ties, their destructiveness wherever they go." The Chancellor complained that Germans everywhere, east and west, were too easily induced to abandon their nationality.

On Tuesday a question was addressed to the Government respecting the recent expulsion of Poles from East Prussia. Prince Bismarck read an Imperial message to the effect that the Imperial Government had nothing to do with the affairs of individual Governments, and they, therefore, refused to countenance the discussion on the subject. He added, for himself, that he declined to reply to the interpellation, and he and the members of the Federal Council left the House. During the subsequent discussion of the Budget, Prince Bismarck returned and declared that in the Prussian Diet he would prove the necessity for having recourse to measures of expulsion, the adoption of which he deemed very wise. These measures had not been taken on account of the religious belief of those affected by them, the question being merely one of nationality. The time of Philo-Polish tendencies was over.

AUSTRIA.—The Danube Shipping Company and the railway companies in Austria and Hungary have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to transport 200,000 men to Servia. Rumours are current at Semton of the impending mobilisation of a fourth part of a force of 162,000 men in the districts of Temesvar, Agram, and Pesth.

GREECE.—An interesting discovery has been made during the excavations at the Acropolis. A tablet was dug up on which was painted a warrior, with helmet, sheld, and spear. Near the figure was an archaic inscription. Archæologists fix the date in the fifth century before Christ.

SPAIN.—The lying-in-State of the Royal remains took place on Saturday in the Saloon of Columns in the Palace at Madrid. On Sunday a funeral Mass was said in the Palace Chapel, in the presence of Queen Christina and the Queen Mother, both of whom were deeply affected—the other members of the Royal Family, the Diplomatic Corps, the Grandees and Ladies of the Court, in deep mourning. The service was a very painful one, and the scene in the Palace throughout the forenoon was most distressing. When the coffin was removed to the hearse it was almost covered with flowers, among which were a wreath from the Crown Prince of Germany and another from the Regiment of Uhlans of which the King was honorary Colonel, deposited by the German Military *Attaché*. The remains were removed to a special train, which conveyed them and the mourners to the Escurial. As the train hastened across the desolate tract that surrounds the capital, the peasants in the fields and at the little side stations knelt and saluted the remains of their Sovereign. The remains of King Alfonso entered the Escurial by the great door, which had not been opened since the grave closed upon his grandfather, Ferdinand VII. The solemn ritual of the Church of Rome concluded the religious services; the coffin was born to the Panteon de los Reyes, and placed close to the coffin of Ferdinand, and a few paces from the spot where lies the coffin of Alfonso's first Queen, Mercedes.

DENMARK.—Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg, brother of King Christian and uncle of the Princess of Wales, died yesterday week, aged 71.

AMERICA.—O'Donovan Rossa has announced that a secret Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood was held in New York last week. There were 270 delegates present, and 700 letters had been received regretting the writers' inability to attend. The Chief of Executive, J. E. Rossa, reported that he had paid 100dols. to the destroyer of the André Monument. The auditor of the accounts disallowed this item, on the ground that it was a breach of that clause in the constitution of the Brotherhood which forbids any active operations being carried out on American soil. The Convention, however, by a majority of 197 to six, exonerated the Executive from blame, and also rejected a proposal to omit the clause in question from the constitution. It was resolved to continue the use of dynamite against England; and J. E. Rossa was re-elected the executive officer.

TURKEY.—The chief interest in the Servo-Bulgarian question centres for the moment in the attitude of the Porte. Turkey has now concentrated upon her European frontiers about 220,000 men, and vast quantities of military stores are being accumulated. According to a Constantinople telegram, it is believed in Turkish military circles that the Porte, in taking these measures, is influenced by the apprehension of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia, following an eventual occupation of Servia by Austria. All reports from Bulgaria agree that a despatch to Philippopolis of the two Turkish delegates is giving rise to great agitation among the inhabitants, and Turkish military action is believed to be imminent. It is stated that the Turks not only intend to enter Roumelia, but also contemplate permanently occupying the Balkans. The order given for the immediate repair of the railway bridge over the Maritza near Mustapha Pasha is regarded as a further indication of imminent action on the part of Turkey.

BURMAH.—The following telegram was received at the India Office on Monday:—"From Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, dated to-day. On the 26th the royal barge with a flag of truce met flotilla thirty miles below Mandalay, with letter begging for armistice. Pendergast replied demanding surrender of the King's army and Mandalay. Next morning the envoy returned with orders from the King to accede to all demands. The army surrendered the Ava forts with twenty-eight guns and laid down arms. Prendergast intended to proceed to Mandalay on the 28th."

A further telegram from General Prendergast, dated Ava, on Tuesday, was as follows:—"King's war-boat, bearing a flag of truce and containing the Minister of the Interior, met us on 26th. He was empowered to make terms, and begged for an armistice. I replied that I was not empowered to grant an armistice; but that, if the King would surrender himself, his army, and Mandalay, and if the Europeans at Mandalay were unharmed, I would save the King's life. I gave till 4 a.m. 27th for reply. Advanced at 6 a.m. 27th. When in sight of Ava the envoy returned with orders from King that Burmans were not to fire on fleet, and that the King would accede to all my demands. This day has been spent in finding a passage through the obstructed channel between Ava and Saguin redoubt on the right bank of the river, opposite to it, in putting the arms of the Burmans, twenty-eight guns, and some hundreds of Martini and other rifles, on board the fleet. The Burman soldiers made no difficulty about giving up their arms after they saw the Royal mandate. After disarming Saguin and Thalayidan redoubts, it is proposed to advance on Mandalay to-morrow."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Ava, telegraphing on the 27th ult., gives the following account of the surrender of King Theebaw:—

"Before our arrival here last night King Theebaw sent envoys to meet the expeditionary force, asking for an armistice, no definite time being specified. General Prendergast said, in reply, that the only terms he would hear of were the surrender unconditionally of the King himself, of his army, of all his munitions of war, and of the country at large. To these terms an answer must be given at an early hour the next morning. Acceptance was not notified, and at ten o'clock the troops were being got ready for disembarcation and an attack on the Ava defences. This was evidently noticed by the Burmese, and caused some excitement and hesitation, which, however, did not last long.

"A complete surrender was then agreed to, and the force went on shore simply to occupy instead of to attack the Burmese works. These were very extensive, and included, besides the forts, extensive batteries and rifle-pits along the line of the walls of the old city of Ava. The forts were three in number—one on the right bank, under the Sagaing Hills; another, nearly opposite, on the river face of the old Ava city wall; and a third, the Shway Gyet-Yet Fort, not far from Amarapura, the city which ceased to be the capital in 1857. In these forts twenty-eight guns of various calibre were found mounted. A section of the river, where the channel is narrowed by a long reef, under cover of the guns of these redoubts, had been blocked; but the obstruction is not formidable, and will easily be removed. The Burmese soldiers laid down their arms as our troops entered the various redoubts and batteries, and appeared no less relieved than delighted at the sudden turn affairs had taken.

"We advance on Mandalay to-morrow, and it is presumed that King Theebaw will surrender peaceably. The hesitation at Ava seems, however, to indicate that no precise orders had been received there from the Palace. The outlook is very uncertain. It is possible that the timely surrender saves the country for the Alompra dynasty; but nothing definite is known as to the course that will be adopted. At any rate, it seems certain that all hostilities are now over."

The arrival of the British forces at Mandalay and surrender of Theebaw is announced in a late telegram from General Prendergast under date Thayetmyo, Dec. 2, 5.30 p.m.:—

"On 28th I continued advance on Mandalay, leaving troops to dismantle forts of Sagaing and Thahyadan and shore batteries. Thirty-two guns were destroyed at Sagaing and fourteen at Thahyadan. No communication being received from the Palace, I landed the troops at one p.m., and surrounded the city and Palace. The First Minister, Kin Woon Mengyee, met me on the way and asked for Colonel Sladen to go to the Palace at once to quiet anticipated panic. At five p.m. the Minister came to me with Colonel Sladen and tendered submission of the King. I placed guard on Palace and arranged to come up on following day to receive the King's formal submission.

"On 29th I had an interview with the King and Queen in the Palace. The troops formed on each side of the road while I led the Royal family through the Throne Room to the East or Royal Gate of the Palace. They then entered carriages, and were conveyed under escort of a brigade to the *Toohreak* steamer, in which they will proceed to Rangoon, under escort of two companies of the Liverpool Regiment.

"Five regiments and a battery are on duty in the city to-night to keep order. The Italians Camotto and Molinari will also be delivered.

"No ill-feeling to the British has been shown by the Burmans, but they threaten to murder one another; hence the large force in the city.

"The four Woonmengyees were present at the Palace during my interview with Theebaw and the exodus of the Royal family from the Palace. They all remain in office; the King is accompanied by the two Queens and some of the ladies of the Court."

The *Standard* correspondent, who was present at the interview, says:—"The King was in great terror that he would be killed by his own people for having thus meekly surrendered. He made many stipulations for a proper guard, the Queen all the time whispering suggestions to him, which he afterwards formulated. The interview was granted in a small gilded house at the back of the Palace. The Royal family were almost alone in the vast building. All the bodyguards, retainers, and Privy Councillors had fled. I saw the sacred White Elephant, close by, in a magnificent palace of his own. The only white about him is in two small dirty spots, which are almost imperceptible. The Palace is a wonderfully effective building with its taper seven-roofed spire. From a distance it seems a mass of gold and carving, but a closer inspection shows that it is very tawdry. It had been much looted by the King's own people. The General entered by the Royal doors on the eastern face, and walked up the broad central staircase. This had never been done before by any except the King himself, or those of the pure blood Royal. King Theebaw himself is dignified and stately in manner, but has a heavy, unintelligent face. In figure he is stout and undersized. The Queen is slight and very young. She is good-looking, and has a clever face. Her appearance, however, is marred by a very evil mouth. The Queen-Mother is the ordinary type of old woman. The King wore no jewels, but Soo-Payah-Lat, the Queen, had on a magnificent diamond necklace. Nothing definite has been arranged yet as to the administration of the country. Late in the afternoon a procession was formed of open bullock carriages, and in these, escorted by General Norman's Brigade, the King, the Queen, and the Queen-Mother left the Palace, and made their way down to the steamer which was to carry them to British territory. But few attendants, mostly women, went with them, and the populace generally seemed perfectly unmoved."

Some further particulars are telegraphed from Thayetmyo concerning the surrender of King Theebaw, who, it appears, desired to reign no longer, but asked that he might be allowed to remain in Mandalay, at any house which the English might allot to him. After his surrender he asked that

Colonel Sladen might be allowed to accompany him to Calcutta.

The following congratulatory telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy of India from the Secretary of State :—

"I am commanded by the Queen to express to your Excellency the pleasure with which Her Majesty has received the news of the result of the military operations in the Irrawaddy Valley, so effectively organised by your Excellency's Government and so brilliantly carried out by Her Majesty's forces under the command of General Prendergast.

"Her Majesty's Government offer to your Excellency their cordial congratulations on the conspicuous success which has attended the expedition against the King of Burmah, as directed by your Excellency's Government, and are glad to express their profound satisfaction that the immediate objects of the military operations have been attained with so little loss of life.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.—Prince Alexander, after capturing Pirot, on Saturday agreed to a cessation of hostilities. It was represented to him by Count Khevenhueller, the Austrian Envoy, that if the Bulgarian troops advanced any further into Servia, Austrian troops would be sent against them. The Prince was also assured that his military honour was saved and his reputation assured by the capture of Pirot.

The following official announcement was made in Sophia on Saturday evening :—"Having taken into consideration the collective representations made by the Great Powers, and the declaration of Count Khevenhueller, who, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, informed his Highness that, should the Bulgarian troops advance another kilomètre on Servian territory, Austrian troops would cross the Servian frontier, and the Bulgarians would then have to meet Austrian instead of Servian troops, and also that the Prince's military honour was saved and his reputation assured by the capture of Pirot, Prince Alexander to-day issued orders to the Bulgarian generals to cease hostilities and enter into negotiations for an agreement regarding the terms of an armistice between the two countries."

Prince Alexander demands a war indemnity of 80,000,000f.

On Sunday morning an attack was made by the Servian advanced posts on the Bulgarians near Arzer Palanka, and was successfully repulsed. It was only after this defeat that the commander of the Servians near Arzer Palanka sent a flag of truce requesting the armistice already accepted by Prince Alexander. Great indignation is felt by the Bulgarians at this proceeding of the Servian commander.

The armistice appears to provide for a suspension of hostilities, each side holding their actual position—*i.e.*, apparently, the Bulgarians Pirot, and the Servians the Widdin district.

It is reported that Prince Alexander has notified to the Porte that his conditions of peace are :—

"(1) The retreat of the Servians from before Widdin ; (2) a guarantee for the integrity of Bulgarian territory ; (3) the payment of an indemnity by Servia ; and (4) the recognition by Servia and the Porte of the Bulgarian Union."

The last condition, however, is doubted.

The armistice between the Bulgarian and Servian armies began to take effect at eleven a.m. on Monday. The Pirot correspondent of the *Standard* says that Prince Alexander has accepted the Servian excuse about the breach of the armistice in front of Widdin —namely, that there was no telegraphic communication with General Leschjanin. The Prince, however, demanded that the Servian Plenipotentiary should come into Pirot at nine on Wednesday morning, to commence definite negotiations. Otherwise he gives definite notice that the truce would be at an end.

On Thursday it was announced that Prince Alexander had rejected the Servian proposal to prolong until New Year's Day the suspension of hostilities and the evacuation by both belligerents of the positions occupied by their armies on each other's territory. The total force at the disposal of Servia in the event of a renewal of hostilities is estimated at about one hundred and fifty thousand men. The Servians are actively fortifying their positions between Pirot and Nishc.

M. Zancoff, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a Note to the representatives of the Powers asking them to deter the Porte from sending a Commissioner to Philippopolis until the conclusion of peace with Servia.

ROUMANIA.—The Chamber of Deputies was opened yesterday week. The speech from the Throne states that the Government have watched calmly but attentively the Servo-Bulgarian crisis :—

"The necessity of our abstention from a conflict, the solution of which belonged essentially to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, was self-evident. Nevertheless, it was impossible for us not to be painfully impressed by the manifestation of certain apprehensions concerning the maintenance of the general peace, which is so necessary for the development of every State, and is particularly beneficial for ourselves, who have so much yet to do to reach that degree of development and progress to which the whole country aspires."

Lebib Effendi and Gadban Effendi have reached Philippopolis, but the citizens have held a meeting at the residence of the Bishop, and after hearing the Russian Agent they passed a resolution requesting the Turkish Delegates to leave the province, as the people could not possibly listen to a proposal for the restoration of the *status quo ante*.

EGYPT.—Yesterday week 800 Arabs had arrived before Koshay (which is garrisoned by the Cameron Highlanders, half a squadron of Hussars, and a body of black troops), and fighting was expected hourly. On Sunday the Arab force had increased to 4,000, and the position was critical, as the communications might be intercepted. Colonel Baker is sending 300 gendarmerie to Esneh, in Upper Egypt, as a precautionary measure. On Monday there was some skirmishing between the mounted troops, supported by the *Lotus*, and the Arabs, in which the latter suffered severely. An Egyptian camelman was severely wounded, and two of the mounted infantry were for a time missing, but they afterwards returned to camp. Through field-glasses as many as forty standards of the Arabs were counted on Monday about three miles from Koshay, but no accurate estimate can be formed of the enemy's numbers. The report of a deserter that there were as many as 5,000 is probably exaggerated. The Camerons are strongly entrenched, and no anxiety is felt.

While a party of mounted infantry of the Shropshire Regiment were out patrolling on Wednesday morning, they were attacked by a force of 200 rebels, mounted on camels. One private was killed, and a sergeant had a narrow escape. The rebels had two killed.

Quartermaster P. Mullen, of the Ordnance Store Department, has been directed to proceed to Akasheh for special duty with the Egyptian Frontier Field Force.

The strength of the combined British and Indian forces in Egypt, to which attention is now being directed by the threatening movements of Arab parties in the neighbourhood of Koshay, is understood, the *Daily News* says, to be at present between 10,000 and 11,000, under the supreme command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson, K.C.B. The forces are principally grouped at Alexandria, Cairo, Souakim, on the Soudan frontier, and on the Nile, where Major-General Grenfell, C.B., commands. It is not very clear how the troops are distributed, save that the 20th Hussars, part of the 1st Shropshire, a battery of garrison artillery, and two Indian battalions are at Souakim. In Lower Egypt and on the Nile, and, therefore, more or less available for supporting General Grenfell, there are the 19th Hussars, one horse and four garrison batteries, a railway, and a field company of engineers, and twelve battalions of infantry—the 1st Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's, 2nd Sussex, 1st South Stafford, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, 1st Royal Highlanders, 2nd Essex, 1st Berks, 1st West Kent, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 1st Cameron Highlanders, and 2nd Dublin Fusiliers. The 2nd East Kent are also on their way to Egypt to relieve the 2nd Sussex, ordered to India during the present month, and this battalion could of course be retained if necessary. To these troops have to be added the native forces of the Egyptian Government.

The monument to General Earle, erected by the foreign and English community of Alexandria, has been unveiled by General Lennox, in the presence of the Governor, the Consular authorities, and the troops, including a portion of the deceased General's old regiment, the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), and a large crowd of residents and natives.

INDIA.—With regard to the insurrection in Nepaul, sufficient details have been received from India to show what has been the main course of events at Khatmandu and the principal causes of the recent disturbances. Describing the affair, the *Times* says that the Maharajah is a boy ten years old named Pirthibi Bir Bikrum Sah, that the Prime Minister was Ranodip Singh, brother of the late Jung Bahadur, and that the leaders of the conspiracy were the latter's nephews, sons of another brother named Dir Shumsheer, who died while acting as commander-in-chief.

On the night of Nov. 22 the sons of Dir Shumsheer and other conspirators attacked the Minister Sir Ranodip Singh, K.C.S.I., and assassinated him. It is stated that the army acquiesced in this measure, and that no further disturbances took place. This may be attributed to the affection of the soldiers for the sons of their old commander-in-chief, or to the fact that they held possession of the person of the Maharajah. In any case it seems certain that the eldest of these sons, who is also named Dir Shumsheer, has been proclaimed Prime Minister. With regard to the Maharajah, whose person will probably be respected by the conspirators, it will not be inappropriate to state that he was born on August 7, 1875, that his mother was a daughter of Jung Bahadur, that his father died in 1878, and that he succeeded his grandfather in April, 1881.

For some time past there have been complaints against Ranodip Singh, who had alienated popular sympathy by the neglect of his duties, and by the extortionate proceedings he sanctioned on first coming into power. The most notorious of these latter acts was the seizure and confiscation of all the landed estates left to Juggut Singh, the eldest son of Jung Bahadur. This disregard of all the rights due to a relative and of the respect which he should have held for his brother's memory filled every sirdar of the Nepaulese Court with apprehension lest it should be his turn next to feel the heavy hand of the Prime Minister. This is not the first occasion of his exactions having aroused the active resentment of his kinsmen. In January, 1882, a conspiracy was formed for his overthrow. That plot was of a more extensive character than the present, seeing that it involved the deposition of the Maharajah. The chief idea of the conspirators was to murder Ranodip Singh, and his brother the late Dir Shumsheer, and to replace the Maharajah by his uncle, a man of 35, who enjoyed considerable popularity. The date fixed for the execution of the plot was January 6, 1882, on which day a council of Ministers was announced to be held. The plan proposed was to throw explosive bombs into the assembly room, and then cut down all who attempted to escape from the building. The plot was, however, disclosed by one of the conspirators the night before its execution, and thirty of the ringleaders were at once executed and many others were either imprisoned or banished. It is not expected that the assassination of Ranodip Singh will exercise any unfavourable influence on our interests in Nepaul, and the event itself will hardly produce much excitement among the Goorkhas, who are well used to such scenes of bloodshed. In fact, the assassination of Ministers may be termed a national amusement, as Jung Bahadur himself was the only Prime Minister who died a natural death.

The treaty with the Maharajah Scindia was signed on Wednesday at a Durbar held at Gwalior by the Viceroy, in the presence of Sir F. Roberts. Lord Dufferin expressed the hope of Her Majesty that the restoration of the fortress would be regarded, not merely as a personal favour, so much as an indication that the Empress and the English nation appreciated the universal loyalty of the Princes of the native States and the people of India.

A contemporary points out that the fears which were entertained that the policy of local self-government in India would be hostile to the progress of education have hitherto fortunately proved groundless. In the Central Provinces, for instance, the transfer of educational administration to the local board, so far from injuring the institutions concerned, has had the opposite effect to a marked degree. Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in those provinces for 1884-5, the Government of India have noticed the really good work done by the local boards. The popularity of the new system is shown in the most effectual manner by the increasing liberality of the public subscriptions to the cause of education.

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant, by the command of the Queen, held on Saturday a Chapter of the Order of St. Patrick at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, at which Viscount Wolseley and the Marquis of Headfort were invested with the Ribbon and Badge of the Order of St. Patrick. There was a very large attendance of the Knights. Viscount Wolseley is the guest of Lord Carnarvon.

On Wednesday at Anglesboro, near Mitchelstown, a crowd of farmers followed the hounds of Colonel Lucas and stopped the hunt. At Mitchelstown fair three agents of the Loyalist Defence Union attended for the purpose of buying stock. They were, however, recognised, and were compelled to withdraw. A man named Barrett, a member of the committee of the Loughrea branch of the National League, was charged at Loughrea with circulating notices, calling upon tradesmen not to supply goods to the Boherduff emergency men, and threatening to boycott any tradesman who did. Barrett was committed for trial but was admitted to bail.

James Quane, a process-server, left Tipperary on Wednesday afternoon to serve summonses on five members of a family named Hourigan for taking forcible possession of a farm at Ballyconroy, near Limerick Junction, from which they were evicted last June for non-payment of rent. Finding the house barricaded against him, Quane nailed the summons on the door, and was about to leave when he was set upon by three men and two women, who, after beating him in a most brutal manner with sticks and stones, stripped him. Ultimately, Quane made his escape, and reached Tipperary in a pitiable condition, bleeding, nearly naked, and covered with wounds. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Rustem Pasha arrived at Claridge's Hotel early on Saturday morning from Constantinople, in order to assume his diplomatic duties as Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in the place of Musurus Pacha. His Excellency was accompanied by Morel Bey and Sezai as Secretaries.

Sir John Walsham, Bart., First Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, is to be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Duke of Abercorn, upon the Marquis of Abergavenny.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G., C.B., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; also the honour of K.C.B. upon Philip W. Currie, Esq., C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir M. H. Beach, speaking at Swindon on Thursday observed that the double candidature of Liberals for the borough showed how divided the party was. Why did two Liberals compete for one seat? Not on personal grounds, but because they differed in political opinions, because they belonged to different sections of the great Liberal party. It had been said that the success of the Conservatives in the boroughs was due to the Irish vote. That vote was given in favour of Liberal candidates in 1880, and it was then received with gratitude. He should like in fairness to ask why the Irish vote was to be reckoned to the credit of the Liberal party in 1880, and not to that of the Conservative party when it was given them in 1885? Mr. Parnell directed his followers in some constituences to vote for the Conservative party, because, though he hated the Conservatives much, he hated the Liberals more. He (Sir Michael) attributed the Conservative victories in the boroughs to the question of Disestablishment. The depression in trade and agriculture was a matter which deserved the greatest consideration of the electors, of whatever party. The only way in which they could deal with the depression of trade was by increasing the markets to which the produce all this country could be sent, or by finding fresh markets to which to send it.

Sir William Hart-Dyke, speaking at Dartford on Thursday, denounced Mr. Gladstone's suggestion of intimidation and bribery to account for the Liberal defeats in the English boroughs as an insult to working men, and contrasted Mr. Gladstone's loss of temper with the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield at the time of the last general election.

Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., speaking on Wednesday evening at Horncastle, said the Liberals had accused the Conservatives of entering into an alliance with the Irish party. That was absolutely untrue, and no better proof could be produced of the utter unscrupulousness of such an attack than the readiness with which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Richard Grosvenor had availed themselves of the services of Captain O'Shea and supported him by written testimonials in the recent contest in the Exchange division of Liverpool, in the face of the fact that Mr. Parnell had invited the Irish of that Division to support Captain O'Shea. Had Captain O'Shea been successful not a word would have been said of the means by which the Liberal party had attained success. They appeared to have acted on the principle that "What in the captain's but a choleric word in the soldier is rank blasphemy." Mr. Gladstone's late Administration had been chiefly characterised by explanations and apologies for sins of omission and of commission, both being of a most flagrant nature. Such policy could only conduce in the future as in the past to misfortune and disgrace. There was no doubt the Liberal party was divided against itself, and the gelatinous Whigs were now being forced into the angular moulds of Birmingham Radicalism. If the moderate Liberals were really anxious to prove that they placed the interests of their party lower than the well-being of their country they could attain that which they now loudly professed to be their only aim—namely, the preponderance of the national party in the House of Commons—by uniting with the Conservatives, and assisting them to counteract an agreed attempt at the disintegration of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain went to Leicester on Thursday to vote for Mr. T. T. Paget, and after discharging that duty proceeded to the Liberal Club, where he addressed the members. Speaking generally, he said the returns from the counties justified the expectations which had been formed of them. There had been an extraordinary combination against the Liberals ; and never probably in the history of electoral conflicts had such great and such unworthy pressure been exercised upon the voters as during the present election. The result would be a weak Government existing on the sufferance of its opponents. If it did no mischief it might be allowed to live, but if it began to do harm the Liberals would make a speedy end of it. He did not, however, expect that the new Parliament would last long.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., speaking on Tuesday at a crowded meeting held at Spilsby, in the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire, in support of the candidature of the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, President of the Board of Trade, observed that the triumphs of the Conservative party all along the line were conspicuous. They were more striking, more general, and more overwhelming than the most sanguine had ventured to hope for. All the large towns, the great centres of political knowledge and industrial activity, had declared for the Conservative party. The tables had been completely turned upon the Radical party in the large towns which in times gone by used to be considered their great strongholds. It was a remarkable fact that as education increased and general knowledge progressed in the same ratio large towns were becoming Conservative, and he believed the counties would follow the lead of the towns. He believed they might anticipate a Conservative majority at the end of next week, and in the Horncastle Division it was only a question of how large the majority for Mr. Stanhope would be. He challenged any Radical to deny that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, during the short time they had been in office, had not done something for the benefit of the country at large. They had passed measures of the first importance for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people, the measure for the better housing of the poor was one of the most important Acts that ever passed the House of Commons. Then Lord Salisbury took a deep personal interest in the Act for the protection of young women and girls. He criticised the action of Mr. Gladstone's Government in reference to Egypt, and said they were under a Conservative Government going to have a far different policy with regard to that country. In conclusion, he appealed to the new electors, if they valued the Church, religion, and religious teaching, if they valued imperial power and imperial commerce, to vote for the party of constitutional order and constitutional strength, and return Mr. Stanhope to Parliament.

Sir Richard Cross on Saturday addressed a large Conservative meeting at Acrefair, between Ruabon and Llangollen. He said the electors in the English boroughs had spoken with no uncertain sound : their meaning could not possibly be misunderstood. By their votes they had declared that the men who had so mismanaged the affairs of the country for the last five years should no longer rule over them. Now the Welsh boroughs were making their voice heard, and he believed that the example set by the Denbigh and Montgomery boroughs would be followed elsewhere in the Principality. The Conservatives were not engaged now in fighting against the old moderate Liberal party of former days, but against a party that was determined to uproot those institutions which were esteemed and loved by the people of this country, and under which they enjoyed greater liberty than any other nation in the world. If there were any present who belonged to the moderate Liberal party he asked them to consider that in voting for a Conservative candidate they were not thereby deserting their principles, but simply expressing their dislike of the Radical programme of spoliation. He believed in everybody improving his position, and he had always held than it was the duty of a statesman to do what he could to remove hindrances in the way of a man rising from one position to another. But this had been done by encouraging habits of thrift, industry, self-denial, and self-respect, and not by teaching people to rely solely upon the State. There was one thing, however, which it was the bounden duty of the State to do, and that was to ensure the safety of a man's savings, whether invested in a savings bank, railway shares, or in land. If they once introduced the principle that it was legal to take away the rich man's property, and give it to the poor, the working man's savings would be equally liable to seizure. It was this feeling he believed which had induced to a certain extent the working-classes to give their support to Conservative candidates. The Radicals had also attacked the religious education of this country ; and to induce the voters to support them had promised free education for their children, but that was utter nonsense. Education must be paid for by somebody, and it would simply mean increased duties on, perhaps, some article of food or drink. There was another question which had influenced the votes of the working classes at the present election—the question of trade. Ex-Cabinet Ministers assured them that they ought not to meddle in foreign affairs, but the old cry that trade followed the flag was as true now as ever it was. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that this country should have a firm and settled foreign policy. The working classes were naturally disappointed that the promises so freely made to them by the Liberals in 1880 had been unfulfilled, and they turned to the Conservatives for sympathy and help. The Liberals certainly took a paternal interest in the people when they became bankrupt or wanted to be buried, and on their flag might very well be inscribed "Bankruptcy and Burial." Conservatives had rather a different banner. It was inscribed, "Prosperity and Long Life." They did all they could to minimise the dangers attending upon mining pursuits, and he was happy to inform them that the report of the

Royal Commission appointed to inquire into mining affairs would be in his hands before the meeting of Parliament. Any recommendations in the report that were likely to promote the health or safety of those who worked underground should, if it lay in his power, receive the sanction of Parliament. The Conservatives would also try to lessen the taxation of the country if again returned to power, and would proceed upon the lines which had already brought about such happy results.

Sir Charles Dilke on Saturday evening addressed a large meeting at Acton in support of the candidature of Dr. Gordon Hogg. Sir Charles Dilke said that the latest returns of the polls of Saturday showed that the Liberal and Conservative parties were at present running neck and neck. It now rested with the remaining counties of England to decide which was the Government under which they were going to live for the next few years. He was a firm believer in the democracy, and felt confident, in spite of the circulars and manifestoes to the Irish to vote for the Conservative candidates, that the democracies of both countries would unite together. Sir Charles was frequently interrupted, at one time standing nearly a quarter of an hour before he could proceed with his speech. Several persons who persisted in creating a noise were ejected after a most exciting struggle. Four men had their heads cut so severely that the police had to call in a doctor to dress their wounds.

On Monday Sir C. Dilke, speaking at a meeting in support of Mr. Buxton's candidature for the Walthamstow Division of Essex, said that the two parties were running a neck-and-neck race, with the Parnellites holding the balance of the scale. They would have seen that the counties and the boroughs had up to the present produced so close a run, that though the Liberals had a majority of 16 or 17, the Conservatives and the Parnellites together were more numerous than the Liberals. With this return, however, no one could show how the Conservatives could obtain a majority in the new Parliament. All they could hope to do was to govern by the favour and assistance of Mr. Parnell. He would be pleased to see the curiously wry faces that would be made by the Conservatives when Mr. Parnell named his price.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Ulverston on Tuesday night, commented on the Liberal defeats in the boroughs, and pointed out that the battle was not yet fought out, and that it was the duty of Liberals to fight and struggle to the last, even though they might suppose the contest in which they were engaged was a hopeless one. There was too great a probability that Mr. Parnell would exercise a preponderating power if not an absolute control over the next Parliament, a result to be strongly deprecated even if Mr. Parnell and his followers were really the representatives of the Irish people, which was not the case. The new Irish members were the nominees and nothing else of Mr. Parnell. In the worst days of the Land League there did not exist in Ireland a more grinding and more universal despotism than that which prevailed at the present moment through the agency of the so-called National League.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., in an address to the electors of Newcastle, has intimated his intention not to contest the borough again. He says:—"Twelve years ago I accepted, at your solicitation and from a sense of duty, the honoured position of one of your representatives, and honestly tried to discharge the obligations of office; but the meanness, implacability, vindictiveness, and personal rancour of our local politicians have become unbearable, and I have therefore resolved, notwithstanding the result of this election, not again to contest the city."

Sir W. Harcourt, speaking on Monday at a Liberal demonstration held at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, warmly defended the Liberal policy, and said that last week the Tory party were in a state of intoxication and delight, but the morning brought sobriety. The Tory party, who thought they were about to win, now found out that they were about to lose. The Liberal party was swelling every day, and the Tories seemed polled out. Since the votes for the counties had come in, the Liberal majority had amounted to eighteen. The Tories could not have a majority, and they knew it. It was the duty of Liberals of every class to support Mr. Gladstone, who alone could have a majority. Mr. Parnell had said that he had throttled the Liberals, but other parts of the kingdom would say whether Mr. Parnell should throttle the Liberal party, and the constituency he was now addressing would have a voice in saying that Mr. Parnell should not and could not do so. Last week the Tories started first, but it often happened, as on the racecourse, that it was not the horse which started first but the horse which had the most stay that won the race. Great Liberal victories were being gained in the English counties, and they ought to do as well at Eastbourne. Why should the county voters vote Tory? What had the Tories done for the farmers? They had brought in an Agricultural Holdings Act with the condition that they might contract themselves out of the Act. But the Liberals brought in a measure which made the Act compulsory. The labourer did not get his vote from the Tory party, nor did the Tories do anything for him. As to the land, it was in too few hands. He had been told that the Tory candidate at Eastbourne had said that the labourers should emigrate to New Zealand. Now, the labourer should not be called upon to take this Tory remedy, but be able to live comfortably at home on his own land. As to three acres and a cow, that was a very good thing, and in Yorkshire, where he was brought up, many of the people had three acres and a cow, and they did well on it. It was right that the labourers should have an interest in the soil, and if they could have three acres and a cow so much the better. He maintained that wages had increased since we had done away with protection, and if they looked at the condition of protected countries they would not desire to exchange free for fair trade. The common sense of the country had seen through this nonsense of fair trade. The protectionists only wanted to make all things dearer. Would Sussex be false to the memory of Richard Cobden? If the Tories had nothing better than fair trade to offer them, he should advise them to say "Thank you for nothing" to the Tories. They were told that the Church was in danger. He, as a Churchman, should be sorry to see the Church in danger. It had been in danger according to the Tories for the last forty years. They were told that the Church would not survive the abolition of Church-rates, the Burials Act, and other measures passed in the interests of the Nonconformists, but the Church had survived these things, and would survive. The country was indebted to the Liberal party for all the great progressive measures of the last fifty years. He referred to a large number of Liberal measures, and contrasted them with the legislation of the Conservatives, and claimed for the late Gladstone Administration the credit of having done good to all classes.

Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed a mass meeting at Kendal on Monday night in connection with the candidature of Mr. Cropper for South Westmoreland. He said he came among them as a member of that party whose downfall had been trumpeted in a hundred Tory and renegade newspapers. But it was very easy to boast of a victory which had not yet been won, and which, so far as it was a victory, was a victory on the wrong side for those who claimed it. All the Liberal disasters had taken place in two quarters. In London the Conservative victory was due, to a great extent, to want of organisation in the new constituencies. They would not, however, blame the new London constituencies too much when they remembered what they were. They were merely a number of streets taken out of the metropolis, and in area were larger than many European kingdoms. What wonder, then, when there came forward to contest those constituencies vain and ambitious men who did not think of the interests of the Liberal party, but of themselves, that followers of Lord R. Churchill were returned instead of followers of Mr. Gladstone? But let them depend upon it that the men who had caused these losses of seats to the Liberal party would be marked, in London as elsewhere. They would never be listened to again. The other disasters of the Liberal party had occurred, almost without exception, in Lancashire and in places where Mr. Parnell had the greatest influence. But no one pretended that the turn of the polls in those places, owing to the influence of Mr. Parnell, meant any falling off in the number of the Liberal party. There were three conditions on which Mr. Parnell would enter into an alliance with the Conservative party. Two of them had been announced by Mr. Parnell, and had been absolutely accepted by Lord Salisbury. Having referred to Mr. Parnell's avowed intention of punishing Lord Spencer and himself (Mr. Trevelyan), the right hon. gentleman dealt with other charges made by Mr. Parnell, and then touched on the subject of Parliamentary procedure. He claimed that all the good manners of the House of Commons were the good manners of the Liberal party. He referred to the pressure being put on Liberal voters in some rural districts. He was not so much afraid of the results of the county elections that had yet to take place, because the majority would be in the North of England, where the electors were, in the main, free from the influences that were brought to bear upon them elsewhere. He would say that the worst influences of the elections were five in number—Protectionists, Parnellites, parsons, Peers, and Primrose Leagues.

Mr. Parnell addressed a disorderly meeting at Dundalk on Sunday, and spoke at great length against the candidature of Mr. P. Callan for North Louth. In conclusion he said: "I have recently come back from Liverpool. I have seen 200,000 Irishmen all formed into line and standing shoulder to shoulder fighting against Whig coercionists. They have helped us to win a victory which will resound through the whole world. They have helped us to show any English Government, whether it be Whig or Tory, that may in future attempt to rob Ireland of her liberty, that the first thing Irishmen all over Ireland and England, and all over America, want for Ireland is liberty; and whatever English party attempts to forge chains for Ireland will, at the first opportunity, find that the vengeance of the Gael, though slow, is sure, and that they will never leave the trail of the coercionist until we have run him down and throttled him, as we have just throttled the Liberal party. The results of the last few days have secured liberty and freedom for Ireland, and you may depend upon it, as certain as the clouds are over our heads, as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow morning, so certainly will an Irish Parliament sit before many years have gone by. I exhort you, therefore, having heard what I have said about Mr. Callan, which I have said with great regret, having witnessed his own demeanour and action, having observed the hired ruffians brought here to-day, having noted all these things I call upon this great country to put themselves in line with the rest of their fellow-countrymen, and with one unbroken front march shoulder to shoulder to return Nolan at the head of the poll."

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of the members of the Rosebury Club in the Albert Hall, Edinburgh, on Saturday afternoon. Replying to an address, he said he regretted that he had not the strength necessary to enable him to deliver an address. The little vocal powers that he had he must reserve for another celebration, and they must take his unspoken thanks as if they had been spoken. Midlothian had even surprised herself. Mr. Dalrymple, his honourable opponent, had fought his battle most manfully. Having referred to his connection with the University as Lord Rector, Mr. Gladstone went on to refer to two topics mentioned in the address—the *Alabama* arbitration and the Transvaal settlement. He spoke favourably of arbitration, and justified the policy of the late Government in regard to the Boers. The Government restored to them the freedom they had earned, they vindicated the good name of England, and repaired the breach of faith that had been committed. All this was called cowardice and truckling, and he knew not what. That was the reward every man must be prepared to expect who was resolved to follow justice through evil report as well as good report. But he had made no secret of it that it was by the least popular of the acts in which he had been concerned that he was contented to be tried—at least, as well contented as by those acts which had obtained the greatest meed of popularity. Mr. Gladstone afterwards proceeded to the Corn Exchange to address a meeting a which were present delegates from Liberal and Radical associations throughout Scotland. About fifty addresses were presented to him. In replying, Mr. Gladstone said that it was difficult to resist the feelings of emotion which swelled within his breast when he perceived the vigour and the almost unbroken uniformity with which Scotland was asserting her principles. From first to last, Scotland by a majority had testified on the one hand to a great aversion to what was known as very extreme opinions, but on the other hand an unwavering adherence to Liberalism. He was inclined to believe that Scotland would have one rival at least in the election, and that was Wales. There were some things to be remembered as to the position which they occupied both generally and at the present moment in the face of Tory antagonists. On that side there was always the long purse, and on that side there was undoubtedly a greater power of what was termed intimidation, and, he conceived, a considerably greater will to indulge in its exercise. The boroughs of England had been made to render in some quarters a voice that was not their own. They were aware that a considerable Irish population inhabited a certain number of them—not a very large number, but a small number—in considerable masses. The consequence was that there had been a power, if the Irish population was united, of affecting the representation of particular districts in a decisive manner. The edict went forth from Mr. Parnell that the whole of that power was to be used against the Liberal party. He exerted himself to weaken the Liberals, not that Toryism might be strong, but that Parnellism might hold in its hands the policy of the Imperial Parliament and affect the destinies of the empire in the coming Parliament. After the meeting Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone, accompanied by Lord Rosebery, went to the Caledonian station, and left by special train for Hawarden.

Mr. Gladstone also spoke at a meeting which was held on Monday night at Buckley, Flintshire. It was, he said, a serious question to know why it was that the English boroughs should have returned 108 Liberals against 115 Conservatives. One reason for this was the tomfoolery of Liberals opposing Liberals, and thus presenting seats to the Conservatives. Another cause was "that miserable imposture that goes by the name of fair trade." But the main cause was the Irish vote, the operation of which in the recent elections he proceeded to show:—"What we want in this country is the voice of Ireland from Ireland, the voice of England, Scotland, and Wales from England, Scotland, and Wales. That is not the voice which from some of the counties of England has been returned. Lancashire has returned her voice; she has spoken, but if you listen to her accents you will find that they are tinged strongly with the Irish brogue. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has shown that twenty-five seats have been carried by the Irish vote from the Liberal to the Tory camp. Now use your arithmetical faculty; take these twenty-five seats which we have lost by the Irish vote; add these to the 112 which I showed you would have been the result but for the present made in London to the Tories; twenty-five and 112 make 137; take these twenty-five seats from the 111, which I showed you were the proper possession of the Tories won by fair contest. Taking twenty-five from 111 will leave eighty-six. The true numbers, therefore, had the matter been fought without this infusion of the Irish vote—the true numbers from the boroughs of England, notwithstanding the delusion of fair trade, notwithstanding the alarm about exaggerated opinions, and all other causes, would have been 86 for the Tories to 112 plus 25, or 137, for the Liberals." The Liberals, however, had seen the worst in the present elections:—"The power of the Irish vote, and the power of other delusions, have been greater in the boroughs than they are likely to be in the counties. The boroughs have voted with the old constituencies; the counties are going to vote with the new constituencies; and much indeed shall I be surprised if the new constituencies withhold their vote from the men whose labours and exertions procured that vote and gave it to the men who used, for years and years together, every device, both of direct and tortuous opposition, for the purpose of preventing them from having it." The result of the polling in the counties was decidedly encouraging, and he counselled Liberals not to relax their exertions. "We want," he said, "not only a few seats, but an emphatic majority."

The following address has been issued by Mr. Gladstone:—

"*To the Electors of the county of Midlothian.*

"Gentlemen,—I now address to you in writing the final and fervent thanks which I endeavoured to speak on Saturday in the Corn Exchange of Edinburgh, and I do it under circumstances which show that in giving me 7,879 votes against the 3,248 recorded for my opponent you were anticipating and expressing the verdict of the country on the Liberal and Tory claims respectively. The Tory and disguised Tory journals of London have to-day awakened from their dream of victory to an extorted acknowledgment of wide and spreading disaster. They never, indeed, had much to rest on, but they had something. On Saturday, the gross Liberal majority, so far as known, was only two. The returns were then in the main those of the English boroughs, and they showed Liberal seats, 108; Tory seats, 117. This Tory majority of nine, such as it was, could not have existed, even with the powerful aids it had derived from the commands of Mr. Parnell, the panic of the Church, and the imposture of fair trade, had not folly been pushed in five constituencies having Liberal majorities to the point of handing over the seats to the Tory minorities by dividing the Liberal force under two candidates instead of concentrating it for one. Thus, even at that point, the returns ought to have been Liberals, 113; Tories, 112. Since that time, as I told various audiences on Saturday that it could hardly fail to be, not only have the Scotch and Welsh reserves begun to tell, together with the long-headed constituencies of Yorkshire and the North, but the Tories have also found to their surprise that there is life in the rural labourer, and that he is manifesting that life by voting for those whose unwearying labour gave him the franchise, in spite of the most persistent Tory opposition. Not the outworks of Toryism only, but the citadels have been carried, and Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, as well as Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, have rebelled on behalf of liberty and justice, and of that reasonable and manly progress which has done so much for the country during the last half-century, and will do so much for it while supported, as at this moment, by the nation during the next. So the upshot thus far is that the majority which on Saturday was two is now forty-eight, and that, as it has increased from day to day, it may, and I believe will, increase yet more. Naturally enough, there is dismay among the Tories. They ask themselves, How can this be stopped? They know that but for the imperative orders issued on their behalf by Mr. Parnell and his friends, whom they were never tired of denouncing as disloyal men, the Liberal majority of forty-eight would at this moment have been near 100. But the Parnell alliance, the Church panic, the visionary promises of fair trade have all spent their force in the towns; the counties evidently care not for them. The farmers know that they do not owe one good law to the Tories. The working men know what they owe to the Tory party, who maintained the Corn Law, stinted their food, kept down their wages, and resisted the enfranchisement of which they are now making such good use? Again, I ask, how can the Tories stop that contagion of liberty and justice which is running through the land and touching successively all points of the compass? Will they publish some manifesto? What new alliance can they form? What new panic can they raise? Is the armoury empty at last? Is their invention quite exhausted? One thing Lord Salisbury cannot do; he cannot attempt a junction with those who are called Moderate Liberals, for he has very lately told us that two things only are real—Radicalism and Toryism, and that everything between them is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Will, he, then, scare the country with some picture of a violent Liberalism? His efforts will be in vain. He cannot get rid of the testimony of a long experience. That experience has shown that it is collective Liberalism, the general sense of Liberals, which has guided the councils of the party from the days of the first Refor[illegible] till until now, and so it will be still. The result is be[illegible]e the constituencies in the reforms of fifty year[illegible]and last, not least, in the work of the county franch[illegible]e. It is not the Church, nor the nobles, nor the landlords, nor the rich men, nor the idle and luxurious men that have done the work of the last few days. It was said of Inkermann that it was emphatically the soldier's battle. I say of this election in the counties, that it is emphatically, and in a fuller sense than ever it was heretofore, the people's election. You may say, gentlemen, that this letter is more an English than a Scotch one; but that union between the countries which we love is at this moment being more and more closely drawn by the manful deeds of the population of the English counties, and there is not one of the 7,879 Midlothian Liberals of Friday last that will not for the consummation of their work bid them heartily God speed,

"I remain, gentlemen, your deeply obliged
and obedient servant,
"W. E. Gladstone."

The twentieth volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* treats of Sholapore, a place now of little interest and importance. The annals of this town and district are full of interesting facts at an earlier period, and the name of Sholapore occurs frequently throughout the long struggle of the kings of Bijapore and Ahmednugger for supremacy. The curious reader will find in this volume ample details of that contest which it may be said are taken from the pages of Briggs's *Ferishta*. On the Nizam throwing off his allegiance to the Mogul Emperor in 1723, Sholapore passed into his hands, and it remained subject to Hyderabad until the battle of Kharda in 1795. Sholapore was a Mahratta stronghold until the war of 1818, when its siege may be termed one of the final incidents of importance that marked the disappearance of the Peishwa's power. The siege was memorable in more than one particular. It began with the treacherous murder of a native officer sent under a flag of truce to summon the garrison. The garrison was large and commanded by a European officer, Major de Pinto, while a Mahratta army outside the town was considerably more numerous than the force with which General Munro began the siege. The fall of the town and the complete overthrow after some undecided encounters of the army were followed by the bombardment of the fort, which after a well-sustained fire of three days surrendered. Since 1818 we are informed that the peace of the district has remained quite unbroken, thus affording in one line a striking contrast to the centuries of strife and sanguinary warfare summarised in the preceding twenty-five pages. The long chapter devoted to the people shows the material prosperity which has followed in the wake of this tranquillity. The industries which occupy the people are numerous and varied. Of course, there as elsewhere throughout India agriculture claims the greatest number. This class is still poor, although the conditions of their existence have somewhat improved; but the increased prosperity is minimised in its effects because its results have to be shared among a greater number. The industries are divided into thirty crafts, which employ about 75,000 persons, out of a total population of 582,000. The sexes are about equally divided in this number. Each craft is marked by its own customs, some of which are very peculiar; but no one will read this account of their mode of existence without feeling that they all possess many virtues and that they meet the onerous conditions of their existence with a simple faith which is deserving of emulation by classes far more favourably situated and belonging to a higher scale of civilisation than these simple and primitive people of Western India. It is to these children of toil, and not to the proud Mahomedan ambitious Mahratta and pretentious Bengalee, that the English Government owes its first duty; the latter are unfortunately too well able to gain a hearing in the busy world of public affairs, and by the aid of credulous enthusiasts or designing agitators to identify themselves with what is accepted as Indian opinion. The former are silent not merely in ignorance, but for want of a vehicle of accurate expression. Yet they are as 99 to 100 of the total population. The reader of the chapter on the people in the single volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* will gain a truer insight into the conditions of Indian life under British authority than can be gleaned from lengthy diatribes about the grievances of some of the numerically small classes which consist of the educated persons who seek admission into the service of the Indian Government.

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LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The triumph of the Radical policy of corruption in the counties has been tolerably complete. The marvellous successes that the Tory party have achieved in the English boroughs have, unhappily, not been followed by equally marvellous successes in the English counties. The Radical appeal to the ignorance

and cupidity of the lowest class of the newly-enfranchised voters has not wholly failed. It is only a matter of surprise that it has not met with even better fortune. The bribe of "three "acres and a cow" has had influence enough to turn the scale in many a hard-fought contest, and it is no little to the credit of the commonsense and honesty of the agricultural labourers that it has not had even wider and more far-reaching effect. As it is, in purely agricultural counties, heretofore strongholds of the Conservative cause, such as Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, losses have to be lamented that are purely due to the employment of corrupt influence on the Radical side. In other counties, such as Durham and Yorkshire, the labouring classes who have been admitted to the franchise have, in strong contrast to the labouring classes in the great towns, declared themselves on the Radical side. But the result is one that was known and foreseen. In Cornwall the Dissenting influence, always strong, has been vastly reinforced, and the result will doubtless be that the representation of Cornwall will be wholly Radical. But the most enlightened of the county constituencies show the same steady adherence to the Conservative cause that is displayed by London and the great towns. Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Lancashire give almost unanimous support to the Tory leaders. The result of the elections apparently will be that the Government will find itself in the same position in the new Parliament as in the old. The Radicals will have a numerical superiority over the Conservatives, that is, and Mr. PARNELL will be in the position to decide whether the Government shall be placed in a minority or not. If Lord SALISBURY'S Administration is defeated, a fresh appeal to the country will naturally take place. Every month that passes will help to enlighten the new electorate as to the vast political issues that are at stake, and the present General Election has served the useful purpose of disclosing to the Conservatives where their strength and their weakness really lie.

It is certainly very seldom that any Ministers are so unfortunate in an appeal to the confidence of the country as the members of the late Government have proved to be. The English boroughs rejected two Liberal Cabinet Ministers, Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, and such prominent Radical officials as Sir ARTHUR HAYTER, Mr. J. K. CROSS, Mr. HOLMS, Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL. And now the counties have exiled for the time from Parliamentary life Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY, Mr. CAINE, Mr. WALKER, and Lord KENSINGTON. On the Conservative side, Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, and Mr. DALRYMPLE are the only members of the Government who have failed to secure re-election. Not a few prominent Conservatives, however, who can be ill spared in the House of Commons have this week suffered defeat in the counties. Mr. JAMES LOWTHER whose honesty, courage, and shrewdness cannot be too greatly extolled has been unhappily beaten in Lincolnshire. Mr. ST. JOHN ACKERS, Lord ELCHO, Lord PERCY, Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD, Sir B. LEIGHTON, Mr. W. J. HARRIS, Mr. ELTON, and Mr. W. J. ECROYD are other notable Conservatives who have succumbed in the electoral struggle. On the other hand, there is reason for congratulation on the issue of not a few hard fights. Lord CRANBORNE has happily won a seat in a thoroughly Radical district of Lancashire by the bare majority of five votes. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE has secured a merited victory in Worcestershire. Sir RICHARD WEBSTER has brought over the Isle of Wight to the Conservative cause. In Ireland the one satisfactory result is that not a single supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE will be returned for any Irish constituency.

It remains as difficult as ever to obtain any clear insight into the obscurity that overshadows the march of events in the Balkan peninsula. The Conference has proved, as is invariably the case with Conferences, utterly impotent to deal with the difficulties and the complications of the questions submitted to its deliberations and decisions. The Northern Empires have been intent upon the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*, and the Sublime Porte, with a fatuous preference for the shadow of power to the substance of safety, has aimed at the same end. The policy of England, which is accused of thwarting the unity of the Conference, has been directed towards securing in an united Bulgaria, freed from Russian influence, the best of bulwarks for Constantinople against the future aggressions of Russia. The policy is one that depends for its success upon the hearty co-operation of Turkey. But Turkish statesmen appear to be dangerously disposed to be guided by the counsels of Russia, although even Turkish statesmen might be expected to perceive that Russian counsels are not likely to be altogether disinterested. The victorious advance of the Bulgarian forces into Servia was stopped after the Bulgarian occupation of Pirot by the direct intervention of Austria. If Prince ALEXANDER had pressed further on, he was warned that he would find himself confronted by Austrian troops. In the meantime, Turkey has sent DJEVDET Pasha, as Commissioner Extraordinary and Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, to Philippopolis, empowered to take measures for the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*. The opposition of the Roumelians has already been sufficiently indicated. The Turkish Commissioners will clearly be utterly powerless without the aid of Turkish troops. And if Turkish troops once intervene and come in conflict with the Bulgarian soldiers, flushed with their recent victories, the whole Eastern question is likely to be re-opened. The one hope of safety for the Turkish Empire lies in coming to a pacific arrangement with Prince ALEXANDER. Prince ALEXANDER is clearly in a position in which he can stir up a strife whence, whatever fate may attend his personal fortunes, only disaster can accrue to the Sublime Porte.

The Burmese Expedition has achieved speedy and complete success. It is rarely indeed that a little war is brought to an end under conditions that justify similar feelings of unalloyed congratulation. The Burmese resistance collapsed when Ava was once reached, and King THEEBAW hastened to surrender himself and his capital to the British General. Mandalay has been promptly occupied by the British troops, and King THEEBAW has been sent to India, there to await the dispositions that may be made by the VICEROY. The Burmese authorities and the Burmese people appear alike prepared to acquiesce contentedly in British rule. Arrangements are already in progress for the administration of the country under the superintendence of British officials. The Ministers of King THEEBAW are, it is understood, giving their assistance to the establishment of the new order of things, and the practical annexation of Burmah to the Indian Empire may be looked upon as already accomplished. It is rumoured that Lord DUFFERIN proposes to proceed in person to Mandalay in order to decide upon the definite form that is to be given to the new government of Burmah. But it may confidently be anticipated that no attempt will be made to set up any new native dynasty or to govern the country under the form of a protectorate. The advantages of absolute annexation, both as regards internal administration and external relations, are so obvious that even foolish *doctrinaires* of the type of Lord RIPON will scarcely persist in an impracticable opposition. The Government of Lord SALISBURY has obtained by the occupation of Burmah a further security for the peace and prosperity of India, and has won fresh fields for the civilising progress of English commerce by opening out an easy access to the vast territories of China.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The Elections are practically over, though there still remain a few contests to be decided to-day. Polling took place yesterday in no less than sixty constituencies, but the results will not become known until this afternoon, and it is therefore quite impossible to estimate exactly the relative position of parties. Probably the final returns will show that the Liberals have a certain numerical advantage over the Conservatives. It was only natural that, at the close of last week, the marvellous series of Tory victories in the Boroughs should have aroused hopes of the final triumph of the Conservative cause in the shape of a substantial majority; and it is equally natural that a good many Conservatives should now feel considerable disappointment at the non-fulfilment of their anticipations. As a matter of sober fact, so sanguine a forecast was not justified. Our own readers, at all events, will bear us witness that, in spite of the encouraging results of the English Borough Elections, we scrupulously avoided expressing too hopeful an anticipation of what the contest in the Counties might have in store for us. What we did insist upon was the gratifying extent and extraordinary force of the Conservative Reaction, and everything that has occurred during the present week goes to emphasise that view of the situation. The Liberal successes in the Counties must not be permitted to obscure the cardinal fact that the overpowering Radical supremacy of the last five years has been completely and, as we believe, irrevocably smashed and pulverised. What has become of Mr. GLADSTONE'S vast majority of 1880? It has simply vanished, utterly and hopelessly. The fact we insisted on last week is the fact we insist upon, with even greater justification, this week—the fact of the Conservative Reaction. All over the country, in Boroughs and Counties, in England and Scotland, the story is the same—of a distinct and palpable and wholesale conversion of Liberals into Conservatives. Nor will it in the least avail our opponents to point to their successes in counties which once were Conservative, since these are due, not to any process of conversion whatever, but simply to the swamping of the old and well-informed electorate by an influx of electors who have never voted before, and who are totally ignorant of political questions. Of Liberal Reaction as a set-off to the Conservative Reaction there is not the faintest shred or shadow of a sign anywhere.

We desire to make it quite clear that we are not taking refuge in the "moral victory" theory, though there is something to be said even on that score, in spite of the discredit into which the Radical misuse of the phrase has brought it. What we are pointing out is the vast, substantial, palpable gain to the Conservative cause which has accrued from the General Election. We repeat that we are not engaged in an endeavour to comfort a party in adversity. There have been times when it has been necessary to encourage and inspirit Conservatives in the presence of serious disasters. But the present is not one of them. To all intents and purposes we are numerically as strong as our Liberal opponents, while our credit in the country is immeasurably greater. And this, be it observed, in the new Parliament—this in the Parliament which was to witness the extinction of Toryism, in the Parliament which was to be forged into an irresistible weapon for the effectual carrying out of the Radical programme! With the low cunning which has distinguished the whole of his dishonoured career, Mr. GLADSTONE, to his everlasting shame, has had recourse to two dastardly and despicable expedients for stifling the intelligent voice of the nation, and preventing its true judgment from being fully expressed. Looking round, two years ago, upon the existing electorate, knowing full well that in respect of political credit he was hopelessly bankrupt, conscious of having been found out at last by the very constituencies who, a few years before, had given him their confidence, the arch-intriguer bethought himself of a double trick to play upon his countrymen. He would confer the franchise upon a number of poor and uninformed men — men unaware of the character and extent of his misdoings, and easily duped by corrupt promises, however impossible of performance. That was the first of the base and contemptible tricks to which this great, this high-souled, this eminently moral statesman had recourse. And the second was to deprive Englishmen of their just and proper share of representation, and to confer far more than the right proportion of Parliamentary power upon the numerically inferior forces of treason and sedition in Ireland, of Dissenting bigotry and ignorance in Wales, of obstinate and unreasoning Radicalism in Scotland. Lord ROSEBERY on Thursday night thought fit to taunt Englishmen with the fact that their influence is neutralised by that of Scotchmen. Not for the first time have English Liberals contrived to overpower an English Conservative majority by the aid of the representatives chosen by those portions of the United Kingdom which stand toward England — as we beg to remind Lord ROSEBERY — in much the same sort of position as the indigent and dependent relatives of a prosperous man occupy towards him. We hear much of the superior "canniness" of the average Scotchman. That he is possessed of a certain superficial shrewdness is doubtless true enough; but that he is also the victim of an irrational and dogged obstinacy that is impervious to the logic of the plainest facts is at least equally evident. This latter characteristic of the Scottish intellect has been brought into painful prominence by the result of the Elections. We acknowledge that even in Scotland a gratifying advance is observable in the progress of Conservatism—notably in Glasgow, in the Kilmarnock Burghs, and in the South-West. But our main contention holds good that there is nothing either in the character of Scotchmen or in the relative importance of Scotland itself, to excuse —much less to warrant—the wholly disproportionate predominance which the recent Reform Act has conferred on the northern part of this island, and which has secured to Radicalism an amount of representation to which it is not justly entitled.

And now as to the future. It would be an entire mistake to imagine that the result of the Elections necessarily signifies the restoration of a Radical Ministry to office. On the contrary, we at present see no reason to apprehend anything of the kind. Assuming, to begin with, that Mr. GLADSTONE were able to reconcile Whigs and Radicals on questions other than that of Irish independence, and to constitute a Coalition Ministry from these disunited sections of the Liberal party—a prospect which, in view of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S uncompromising speech at Leicester on Thursday, rather lacks probability—it would still be impossible for the Liberals to take office until they had agreed among themselves to concede Mr. PARNELL'S demands. We still trust that this latter condition can not be fulfilled, and that there is still sufficient patriotism left among Liberals to ensure the rejection of the Nationalist terms. The relations of the Parnellites with the Liberal party have certainly not improved of late; and honest Liberals would object, perhaps now more than ever, to entering into a compact with Mr. PARNELL, whatever course their unprincipled leaders might choose to adopt. It is certain that the Tories will never come to terms with Irish sedition, whatever malignant and deliberate falsehoods Mr. GLADSTONE may choose to propagate on the subject. We see no reason either to doubt that the Government will be able to hold its own. If the Parnellites choose, for reasons which concern nobody but themselves, and because they hate the Liberals even more than they do us, to support the Government, we can successfully defy the Radical Opposition. On the other hand, in the event of an Irish attack on the Ministry, we believe that a sufficient number of Liberals would lend us their assistance, especially in view of the presumed inability of their own chiefs to form a Government. There is, therefore, strong ground for the hope and belief that the able and efficient Administration now at the helm of national affairs may still continue to preside over its destinies for at least some time to come. Meanwhile we may well thank GOD and take courage.

RADICALISM IN A RAGE.

The disappointment of the Radicals at the unquestionable evidence which they are compelled to face of the existence of the Conservative Reaction throughout the country has goaded them into a fury which not even their electoral successes of the last few days (the importance of which has been much exaggerated) have availed to abate. Sir CHARLES DILKE'S singularly disreputable attack on the ladies who had dared to oppose his election has served for an evil example to others who have bettered his instructions by translating words into deeds. The Radical leader in Chelsea pelted the ladies with false accusations and foul-mouthed abuse. The Radical rank and file at Wycombe pelted Lady CURZON with stones, brickbats, and mud; and similar treatment was accorded to ladies at Denbigh by the would-be murderers of Sir WATKIN WYNN. Radicalism in a rage, however, finds its principal exponent in Mr. GLADSTONE, who has almost outdone himself in the vehemence of his excitement. Few spectacles could be more humiliating than that of an aged statesman of his public standing spluttering with wrath, recklessly flinging about the wildest charges of intimidation, of bribery, of connivance with sedition, against his political opponents, and hurling abuse at some even of his political friends. These latter he denounced for the "tomfoolery"—it is an elegant and classical expression—of one Liberal opposing another at the poll. It does not seem to have occurred to the enraged orator that the blame might, after all, be undeserved. A typical instance of what he styles "tomfoolery" occurred in North Lambeth, where it is certain, as General FRASER has pointed out, that the Liberal and Radical candidates represented two wholly distinct parties; and if the Moderate Liberal had not gone to the poll, it was the Conservative candidate who would have been the gainer. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to need being told that there exist Liberals too earnest and sincere in their convictions to be able to pocket them at Radical dictation. It is not given to all Liberal electors to follow the example of what the *St. James's Gazette* has aptly and wittily nick-named "the old Cat-and-Dog Government," by sacrificing their principles to party interests.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S charge against the Tories of having won their victories by the power of "the long purse" and by intimidation, is as amazing in its sheer impudence as it is insulting to the electors. And who, let us ask, is

the man who has the effrontery to bring this accusation? It is the same politician who in 1874 offered a wholesale bribe to the constituencies by promising to reduce the Income-Tax. It is the same who, at the very Election during the progress of which he formulated this charge against his opponents, was actually and in almost the same breath holding out to the poor rural voters the most illusive promises in order to purchase their support. It is the man whose partisans have been dangling before the needy classes the revenues of a disendowed Church as a boon to be distributed among them. It is the man who himself is neither ashamed to argue publicly that the elector is bound to support the political party that has "given" him his vote, nor to confess that the franchise was "given" on the distinct understanding that it was to be used in the interest of the donor. Here, indeed, is morality for the million! Here are purity of election, integrity of purpose, honesty, and truthfulness all in one!

Equally weighty and, it may be added, equally veracious, is the pretence that the Tory successes in England are due to the Irish vote. Even if the statement were true, there is no constitutional reason that we know of why the Irish residents in England should not record their votes for whichever candidate they please; and we have no recollection that Mr. Gladstone exhibited any signs of being pained or shocked when the Irish electors in England voted for his own party in 1880. Moreover, the assertion that the Irish vote was cast for the Conservatives solely at Mr. Parnell's bidding is notoriously untrue. For weeks past it has been known that the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy had enjoined upon their flocks the duty of supporting the Tory Government, not on any grounds connected with Nationalism, but on account of the Conservative policy which Lord Salisbury announced at Newport on the Education question. But, we repeat, it is not even true that the Irish vote turned the scale against the Liberals. Mr. Gladstone may say that Mr. T. P. O'Connor has "shown" this to be the case; but he knows as well as we do how little value is to be placed on that gentleman's boasting assertions. Only, as Mr. Gladstone's argument happens to require Mr. O'Connor's testimony in its support, he hastens to acknowledge him as a trustworthy witness. Nothing is easier than to prove that the statement in question is absolutely false. What has Mr. Gladstone to say to the case of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Cowen, in spite of his receiving Irish support, polled but few more votes than his Radical colleague? And, above all, what has Mr. Gladstone to say to the rejection of Mr. O'Shea at Liverpool, where Mr. O'Shea was the candidate jointly patronised by Mr. Parnell and by Mr. Gladstone himself? But the acme of audacity is surely reached when the very politician through whose instrumentality the Irish vote has received a preponderance to which it is not entitled—the very person who, more than any other living man, is responsible for the growth of Irish sedition to its present alarming strength—presumes to accuse, and falsely to accuse, others of trafficking with treason. It is not difficult, however, to account for Mr. Gladstone's outburst of furious and reckless invective. He is conscious that the bubble of his reputation is exploded; that he is hopelessly "disparaged" in the eyes of the nation; and that the vast imposture by which the people of this country were so long deluded is now at last exposed.

CHURCH "REFORM."

The promoters of what is known as Church "Reform" have made the discussion of the Disestablishment question a pretext for once more bringing forward their pet projects. The pretext is a singularly flimsy one, as they themselves seem almost to be aware. They generally start, as the Dean of Wells does in the *Contemporary Review*, with a warning to Churchmen that the postponement of Disestablishment affords "a season of grace" which it would be dangerous to neglect. The Church has been accorded "a breathing time" which should be utilised by "setting her house in order." Some of her advisers urge her to alter her formularies by excising all trace of "sacerdotalist "error;" others are for even larger schemes in the direction of increased "comprehensive-"ness" and the "elimination of dogma;" many are desirous of removing "abuses of "patronage" or of strengthening "discipline" —meaning, of course, the discipline of the clergy only, not of the laity; and lastly, there are proposals afoot for "the more adequate "representation of the laity." Apart from the merits of these proposals, we have one observation to make with regard to them. All these suggestions for "setting the house in "order" are based—be it observed—on the assumption that the Church has been spared for a while to give her a chance of self-reformation; that the postponement of the catastrophe is conditional on her speedy amendment; and that it is in her power to propitiate the "Liberationist" party by her good behaviour. It is needless to say that this hypothesis does not rest upon the ghost of a foundation. So far from an increase in the Church's efficiency having the effect of conciliating her enemies, it will have exactly the contrary effect. It is not her need of "reform" that constitutes their grievance against her. They are not actuated by any fiery zeal on behalf of her improvement. As the Dean of York has well said in a letter which we quote elsewhere, it is the effectiveness of the Church's work that chiefly excites animosity and hatred. We hold this to be a conclusive reply to the "breathing-time" argument. The so-called "reforms" may or may not be desirable in themselves; but to contend that they must be pushed on in order to avert Disestablishment is to employ an argument which, on the face of it, is devoid of force. If the adoption of "reforms" could be supposed to have any effect, one way or the other, on the prospects of Disestablishment, it is much more likely that Parliamentary legislation for the Church on "reforming" lines would give a great impetus to the Disestablishment movement among Churchmen themselves.

A kind of "round robin" which has just been signed by a number of University Dons at Cambridge, in favour of Church "Reform" is a rather surprising document—surprising because there is no obvious reason why the signatories should have felt themselves called upon to take any leading part in influencing public opinion on the matter. As regards Diocesan and Provincial Church organisations, their views on the subject of lay representation have been, at least to some extent, anticipated. But the proposal to establish parochial councils is one that affects Heads of Colleges and University Professors far less directly than it does the parochial clergy. We are not sure that a single one of the estimable persons who have signed the Cambridge declaration has ever had the slightest parochial experience; and it seems to us that, on such a question as that of the amount of control to be exercised by a lay council over parochial affairs, the judgment of an experienced parish priest like Mr. Erskine Clarke is infinitely more valuable than that of any number of men, however learned, whose sphere of activity has not given them the opportunities which he has enjoyed of forming a practical opinion on the subject. Mr. Erskine Clarke observes that throughout his long ministry he has tried to keep himself "in broad contact with the laity," and his experience has been that "it is most "difficult to get laymen to take any share in "the control of Church affairs." The cases where laymen show interest in the election of the lay members of Diocesan Conferences are, he says, "exceptional" There is a similar difficulty in getting the laity to attend meetings for the election of churchwardens and sidesmen —officers who have a real legal *status*. This, let us note, is the opinion of one who holds that the admission of the laity to "a substantial "share" in the control of Church affairs is "entirely desirable." Mr. Erskine Clarke's testimony, therefore, is not that of a hostile witness. He bases his objections entirely on practical grounds. The serious difficulty which he mentions of persuading the best laymen to take their share in the control of Church affairs, renders it only too probable that in many parishes the clergyman would be hampered rather than aided by the kind of laymen who would be elected to sit on the parochial council. But, apart from this, there is another difficulty which appears to us absolutely insurmountable. We allude to the impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory or workable definition of the electorate by whom the council is to be chosen. It is easy to talk of "*bonâ fide* members of the Church of "England." The only *bonâ fide* members are, of course, communicants. What could be more undesirable—to say the least—than to entrust the control of Church affairs to persons who are themselves living in neglect of the Church's own conditions of membership? Yet it is easy to imagine the outcry that would be raised against a communicant test. The Dean of Wells observes, that "a "communicant, or attendance, test is obviously, "for many reasons, inexpedient." He proposes an electorate composed of persons who choose to register themselves as baptised members of the Church of England. Other advocates of Church "Reform" would be satisfied with a mere declaration of Church membership. Both schemes are clearly open to the objection that they would place the power of interfering with Church matters in the hands of those who are not really Churchpeople, or perhaps never even enter the parish church at all. It is unnecessary to insist on the point. Almost everybody can recall, from his own experience, numerous illustrations of the truth of what we are urging.

The root of the difficulty lies in the abeyance into which Church discipline has fallen. If the laity, as well as the clergy, were, as they once were, amenable to the spiritual discipline of the Church, the case would be wholly different. In many parishes the clergyman has formed a parochial council from among his communicants to aid him with its counsel and co-operation, and with the happiest results. But a council of this kind occupies a very different position from one chosen after the methods which find favour with our Church "reformers," and invested by the State with legal authority. Nothing can be more certain than that, in too many cases, such a council would prove the greatest hindrance imaginable to the Church's work. So far as we understand the Dean of Wells's proposals, they are far more moderate than those of Mr. Albert Grey and Mr. George Russell, both of whom would invest the parochial council with full power over the Church's services. But the power of the purse, which even the Dean concedes altogether to the council, would practically carry supremacy with it. We have not the least hesitation in expressing the opinion that an arrangement theoretically more erroneous or practically more disastrous could not be conceived. It is the parish priest who is responsible for the cure of souls. That is a burden which is laid upon him, and which he is powerless to shift on to the shoulders of others. And his mission is to the irreligious, the ignorant, the degraded, and the practically heathen quite as much as to the communicants and the well-instructed members of his flock. He has to consider how his ministration of God's Word and Sacraments may best reach all; and that he may do this effectually he must be left free to act on his own discretion. It is, of course, undeniable that there are many inefficient clergymen. By all means let every precaution be taken in appointing the Church's ministers. Especially, as we have often urged, let the Bishop's right of institution be made a reality, and if, after recent legislation, further steps are necessary to enable a parish to get rid of an inefficient pastor, let them be taken. But when, after the adoption of all due and fitting safeguards, a clergyman is placed in charge of a parish, let him at least be left free to do the work he is commissioned to do, and for the doing of which he alone has to give account. He may be but a poor instrument for the purpose; but it is well to remember that he has at least been carefully selected and specially prepared for it, and that it and it alone is his proper occupation; whereas, in the case of a parochial council, there can be no similar guarantee of the fitness, either intellectual or spiritual, of its members to control the Church's work.

Reviews.

ENGLISH LIFE IN CHINA.*

Major Knollys is favourably known to many readers by the excellent books which he has already published treating of Sir Hope Grant's campaign in China and of the Sepoy war, and of his own experiences *From Sedan to Saarbruck*. His new venture does not, like its predecessors, deal with military history, but describes for us *English Life in China*; and when we first took it up we thought that there was little new to tell of so well-worn a theme. But we find it a far more interesting book than could have been expected, and Major Knollys—though it must be admitted that he does not possess any special qualifications for the task which he has undertaken —shows himself a keen observer and an admirable describer of what he observes. He took the precaution of jotting down on the spot his notes of what he saw and heard, with the natural result of giving to his readers a far more lively and spirited, and at the same time a far more correct, view of his subject than he would have been able to supply if he had but trusted to his memory. His great drawback as a writer on China is the very limited experience of his subject which he possesses, and it is curious to notice how persistently he ignores the experience of his predecessors. The student of his book might, perhaps, be led to suppose that nobody except Mr. Wingrove Cooke had ever written about China before. We are specially surprised that in describing his voyage up the Yang Tsze Kiang he should have made no reference to *The River of Golden Sand* of the lamented Captain Gill. His sketch of Hongkong is very graphic, and he makes a spirited struggle in defence, not indeed of its healthiness, but of its modified unhealthiness. As may be judged from the title of his book, he mainly confines himself to a sketch of the Englishman in China and his surroundings, and there is very much in his sketch which makes us proud,

> Despite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations,
> To remain an Englishman.

Perhaps the least satisfactory feature in his account of *English Life in China* is his chapter on missionary enterprise. We have often observed that there is a kind of natural antagonism between the Queen's Army and English missionaries, and a decided tendency on the part of the former to judge the latter with undue severity. But Major Knollys' complaints are urged more in sorrow than in anger, and deserve to be carefully considered by those responsible for the conduct of missionary effort in China. Naturally enough, the writer is more attracted by the Roman Catholic missionaries, who present a more striking appearance by reason of their entirely casting off the European and adapting the costume of the Chinese. But, at the same time, Major Knollys candidly admits that the Romanists rely too much upon expediency, and are content with a very superficial measure of Christianity. Apart from the controversial matter, we have nothing but praise for this book, and though perhaps it does not add much, if anything, to the sum total of information acquired by the reader who has carefully studied previous works on China, it presents in a very readable form the results of Major Knollys' own experiences of those parts of the Celestial Empire where the outer barbarians have been allowed to settle. His graphic sketch of the tea-tasters of Hankow is of special interest. Nor must we omit to notice his description of Shanghai, with its very anomalous constitution, of which probably few English readers who have not specially studied the subject are aware. A similar form of extemporised government prevails in other parts of China where Englishmen are settled, but where the Imperial rule does not prevail. In many of these settlements the settlers carry their lives in their hands, and it is very interesting to read of the arrangements made by them to guard against a sudden attack by the overwhelming mass of Chinese among whom they are placed. This is specially the case at Hankow, and Major Knollys gives us a most striking account, not only of the scanty English settlement, but of the vast Chinese city in the midst of which it is placed. His description of what we may call the Guildhalls of the Shangsi and the Tchangsi corporations, with their galleries of which "every wall inside and out is covered "with porcelain-ware of surpassing brilliancy, "delicacy, and beauty" is enough to make any collector's mouth water.

* *English Life in China.* By Major Henry Knollys.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1885.

NEW NOVELS.

So remarkable a specimen of fiction as *Garvock** must not pass without notice. It is a work of art after the style affected by transpontine dramatists, and we can well fancy that if Mr. Gibbon had adapted it to the stage rather than to Mr. Mudie's customers, he would have achieved a triumph worthy of the palmy days of the "Vic" and of the "Bower Saloon." We do not, indeed, find—to the best of our recollection—any one called upon to "avaunt," but other melodramatic formulæ are freely employed, and all the characters speak and act with a due disregard of the modes of speech and action common among ordinary mortals. Regarded as a novel, not as a transpontine melodrama, it is not so successful. The narrow limit which separates the sublime from the ridiculous is constantly overpassed; and, however, determinately we make up our mind to be thrilled by Mr. Gibbon's narrative we cannot, without forfeiting all claim to a sense of humour, resist the impulse which makes us laugh when our flesh is intended to creep. Elskar Faa, the Gipsy Queen, who plays so prominent a part, is meant to be a most impressive personage. We are from time to time informed how "her vengeful soul gleamed "through her eyes with a thirsty eagerness," and how "her eyelids rose and the fierce eyes glittered "out upon the Earl." In reference to this latter phenomenon we must observe that if, as the author informs us, "the glitter was like lightning, burn-"ing and scathing all with which it might come "in contact," it is somewhat extraordinary that the Earl himself should have "scarcely observed "it." This interesting personage, moreover, has a habit of speaking "in a hollow voice which "seemed to stick in her throat, causing the words "to sound gurglingly," and otherwise conducting herself in an unpleasant and unnatural fashion. She has a grudge against the unhappy Earl in question upon whom her fierce eyes glitter out, and in pursuance of her scheme of vengeance has carried off his eldest daughter. It must also be observed that she is the mother of the hero, Garvock, otherwise the Count de Maldonado, who takes after her in many respects, especially in his taste for melodramatic utterances. The account of his escape from shipwreck, when, hanging on to a mast with one hand, with the other he succeeds in hammering away the chain which bound him to the ghastly form of a dead comrade, is quite equal to any of his mother's rhodomontades. Another mysterious and sensational personage is Murkie, a mis-shapen monster, across whose "tawny face a snarl flashes"—perhaps the most remarkable of the many remarkable phenomena recorded in the novel before us. The Gipsy Queen's scheme of vengeance includes a marriage between this object and the proud Earl's stolen daughter. To follow out the story through its manifold

* *Garvock.* By Charles Gibbon. In Three Vols. —London: J. and R. Maxwell, 1885.

improbabilities would take more space than it deserves; and we must own that it is too absurd to be even amusing. Suffice to say that, in the end, the "haughty Earl"—who is a good fellow enough as Earls go in melodrama, but not very interesting—and his Countess—whom everybody persists in calling Lady Grace, in defiance of Debrett—recover their missing daughter; the owner of the snarl is duly disposed of; and Garvock himself, finding that his supposed marriage with Lady Grace is void in law, consoles himself with another admirer—Lady Invery, who has never doubted him even under the most unfavourable circumstances.

Mrs. Linnæus Banks has taken as the hero of her new novel* William Hutton of Birmingham, of whom the true story has been told once more in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *History of the Hutton Family*. She apologises for having worked the facts of real life into fiction; but the apology seems unnecessary, for in so doing she has only acted as every historical novelist is in the habit of acting. It is quite as allowable to take a respectable tradesman as one's hero, and to compass him about with imaginary characters and incidents, as it is to perform the same process for king, warrior, or poet. She has certainly not idealised her hero, and it is, perhaps, somewhat hard on William Hutton to be represented as so poor-spirited, money-loving, and cowardly a personage as Mrs. Banks has here depicted. But the interest of the story does not depend so much on Hutton himself as on his surroundings, and the novelist has worked up with considerable skill her study of life and manners in the manufacturing districts during the last century. She must have given a considerable amount of time and study both to old Birmingham and old Nottingham, and her graphic pictures alike of the outward aspect of the two towns and of the way of life of their inhabitants would be sufficient to redeem from failure a much less interesting story than that which she has based on the authentic facts of the life of William Hutton. Her sketch of the famous riots at Birmingham during which Dr. Priestly's meeting-house was wrecked is specially graphic, and she has shown no little skill in bringing together the various personages of her story during those troublous times. The best-drawn character in the book is not Hutton himself or his meek little wife, whom he marries more as a matter of business than anything else, but his brisk, energetic sister, Catherine Perkins, to whom he owes so much. But it is not so much when regarded as a study of character as when regarded as an historical sketch that Mrs. Banks's story has a claim on the attention of her readers. It is certainly an additional proof of her industry in collecting together the materials necessary to reconstruct for us the England of the eighteenth century, and of her skill in making good use of the materials thus collected.

Mitre Court† is really a first-rate novel, and stands out prominently from amid the dead level of the majority of modern fiction. Mrs. Riddell has shown by her previous works how well she appreciates the picturesque aspects of that City of London which is to the less acute observer a mere mass of houses. Probably no one since Charles Dickens has entered so thoroughly into the poetic element which, to those capable of appreciating it, is to be found in the sequestered courts and bye-streets of the great city. Nor is it merely in a skilful treatment of her background that she is successful. The various personages who figure in the drama which is enacted upon the stage to which London courts and London streets contribute the background are most graphically described. Her present novel contains an unusual number of vivid portraits, which would have been sufficient to carry on the reader's interest even if the story to the working out of which they contribute had been less interesting. But her plot is well put together, and is something more than a mere peg on which to hang her vivid pictures of the City as it is and her no less vivid pictures of its inhabitants. To mention but some out of many of these pictures, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffley each in their various ways are admirable, and while we cannot but love the one, with his simple straightforward honesty, we also recognise the good qualities of the other, despite the somewhat less amiable features of her character. Then there is Karl Katsken, the Consul of New Andalusia, who is troubled with so few scruples, and whose self-sufficiency even under the most trying circumstances rises almost to the sublime. Nor must we omit to notice Mrs. Childs, the charwoman, who is not unworthy of Dickens himself, and Mr. Brisco, who entertained an angel unawares in the shape of Abigail Weir, the poor homeless waif, who is the heroine of the story. We do not care quite so much for the hero, and we think that from an artistic point of view Mrs. Riddell is guilty of an error in making him turn out to be Mr. Brisco's son. Without attaching too much weight to the paternal instinct, we hardly think this possible. But whether he be Frank Scott or Ralph Francis Brisco, he is by no means so interesting a hero as Abigail Weir is a heroine, and though he makes her a better husband than the rascally Consul of New Andalusia would have done, we think she was worthy of a still better fate. She, however, seems to be perfectly satisfied, so it is unnecessary for the readers of her story to complain. The novel originally appeared in *Temple Bar*, and has been read by many of us with ever-increasing interest month by month. Those, however, who have not made acquaintance with it in its serial form will be glad to do so now that it has appeared in three volumes, and we are not going too far in saying that few better novels are to be found in the record of this year's fiction.

* *In His Own Hand.* By Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

† *Mitre Court.* By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The delightful cabinet edition of George Eliot's works published by Messrs. Blackwood is a model of what such an edition ought to be, and no more attractive series of volumes could be added to any library. We ourselves prefer it to the more expensive and more pretentious editions of the writings of the great novelist. It was, therefore, not unfitting that the biography of the gifted author should have been published in the same form to give completeness to the popular edition. Of that biography we have already spoken at length on its first appearance, and we have noted how much there is in it which is painful and unpleasing. We do not therefore propose to review it again on its merits, but we must admit that, however much there is in it which is painful and unpleasing no view of the writer's works could be exhaustive which did not take into account the writer's personality as here described. Moreover, there are many fragments of her own writings imbedded in the biography, which add to the completeness of the edition of her works and cannot be disregarded by any readers of them in their entirety. These considerations make us regard the new edition of *George Eliot's Life as related in her Letters and Journals* as a valuable and necessary complement of the cabinet edition of her works. It also contains some additional matter which throws a new light on some of the most controverted points in her history. This consists of a memorandum by Mrs. John Cash, of Coventry, which gives further recollections of the Coventry period of the novelist's life. At the same time, we must add that this new matter does not in any way remove the unfavourable impression which we had formed of the great novelist from a study of the earlier edition.

It might have been deemed a work of supererogation to write again the biography of a famous soldier which has already been written by the greatest military historian of modern times. But there is a considerable deal of force in the plea put forward by the Hon. W. Napier Bruce in justification of his *Life of Sir Charles Napier*, recently published by Mr. Murray. It is undoubtedly true that "There are few men in the world's history about whom four volumes are read by a generation that has not known them." When the historian of the Peninsular War—himself one of that goodly family of heroic brothers—wrote at such length the story of the "hook-beaked eagle of war," he was induced by the wealth of material at his disposal to spread that story over a larger extent than was justified, we will not say by the merits of his hero, but by the place which he has occupied in the world's history. It is probable that comparatively few even of those who have recognised the military genius and the capacity for civil government displayed by the late Sir Charles Napier have taken the trouble to wade through the four volumes which his brother has devoted to the narrative of his career. Mr. Bruce has, therefore, done good service in reducing these four volumes into more measurable compass. He will not, we feel sure, dissent from the criticism which we are compelled to pass upon his volume, that by far the best and the most interesting parts of it are those which he has borrowed from the writings of Sir Wm. Napier and from the journals of Sir Charles Napier. But he has rendered no small service to his readers by reducing into a more compact and readable form the materials thus placed at his disposal. In its original shape Sir William's book, full as it is of eloquent passages, was accessible but to a chosen few. It is no small advantage that the story of a life which, marred as it was by some errors and by many eccentricities, was yet a noble life, should be presented in a more readable form than that of the original four volumes. In its present shape the book is one well adapted as a present for intelligent boys, who will find in it quite as much to interest and excite them as in a professed work of fiction. This is, indeed, the main benefit which Mr. Bruce has conferred upon the public by his compilation, for it was, of course, hopeless to expect that any boy, however well disposed, would embark upon the four volumes of Sir Wm. Napier. As it is, the youthful student will find all that is most interesting in those four volumes boiled down into the one volume here presented to him. Much of the querulousness and political bitterness which disfigured the lengthier work are here omitted, and the result is a book of which every page is interesting.

Mr. Ainger, who is a devoted student of Charles Lamb, continues his reissue of his favourite author's writings under the auspices of Messrs. Macmillan. The last volume opens with the stories for children, of which Mary Lamb shares the credit, and a reproduction of *Mrs. Leicester's School* is not without interest, though it certainly does not present the author at his best. A selection from various papers of Lamb's, printed in his lifetime, but not collected till after his death, makes up the rest of the present volume, and a hearty tribute of recognition is appended to the labour of the American editor, Mr. J. E. Babson, who did so much towards the recovery of the author's outlying contributions to periodical literature. He was the first compiler of the volume of *Elia*, subsequently reprinted in England without any acknowledgment of his share in it. This volume supplies the main portion of the contents of the present volume, but Mr. Ainger has availed himself of an editor's privilege to exclude some of those papers which it is probable that Charles Lamb would not have wished to have permanently associated with his name. We should have been better pleased if he had also excluded the poem entitled "Satan in Search of a Wife," the wit of which by no means compensates for its bad taste.

The Christmas number of *Good Words* published as usual under the title of *Good Cheer* (Isbister and Co., Limited), has not this year been entrusted, as in previous years, to Mrs. Oliphant. It is somewhat hard on the author of *Bretta* to be contrasted with such a predecessor, but he comes out of the contrast fairly, though we cannot altogether approve of a political pleading on behalf of the Crofters being embodied in a Christmas number. We must also add that the writer has good grounds of complaint against his artistic *collaborateur*, whose designs are quite unworthy even of a Christmas number. The other of Messrs. Isbister's periodicals, the *Sunday Magazine*, also produces its Christmas number, and the skilled pen of Mrs. Sarah Doudney has been employed in the production of *Paths of Peace*, under which title, as of old, the Christmas number of the *Sunday Magazine* is produced. We regret to state that the artist engaged to illustrate it is open to the same criticism which we have been unwillingly compelled to express in reference to *Good Cheer*.

The very interesting book upon *The Moon considered as a World, a Planet, and a Satellite*, which was presented to students of astronomy some years since by Mr. James Nasmyth and Mr. Carpenter, has been for some time out of print, and the appearance of a new edition of it, published by Mr. Murray, in a more compact size and at a reduced price, is a valuable contribution to popular scientific literature. It is not necessary now to discuss the theories put forward in a book of which the reputation is well established, or to draw attention once more to that which constitutes its special value for the student, the series of illustrations reproduced in photography which contributes so much to a correct understanding of the general character of the Moon's surface. The most complete and elaborate book on the Moon which has ever appeared is now brought within the reach of students of astronomy of moderate means.

The promised completion of a work called *Parallel Extracts*, by J. E. Nixon, M.A., and published in 1874, has been issued. In *Prose Extracts for Translation* (Macmillan and Bowes) are given a large number of useful hints for translation and composition—mainly, the author tells us, the outcome of practical experience in teaching Latin prose upon the system of acquiring as idiomatic a translation from Latin into English as from English into Latin; while the examples given are meant to encourage systematic observation and study of various points and principles in original passages unmutilated. The work will prove an acceptable adjunct to the students' library.

Messrs. Cassell commence their *Miniature Library of the Poets* with *Wordsworth*. The first volume, just issued, more than fulfils the expectations aroused by the announcement of that series. It is printed in a wonderfully legible type, when the size is considered—indeed, more legible than in many volumes of larger size—and the paper is not unpleasantly thin, as is so often the case when economy of space is aimed at. Indeed, the little volume is not only handy for the pocket, but pleasant to read—two qualifications not often combined. Of course, to compress so lengthy and, with all respect be it said, in many cases so tedious a poet into the two volumes allotted to him has been a task which has required a considerable amount of judicious omission. We are not to expect to find in them the "Excursion," on which the poet rested his own claim to fame, but which it is probable that not even those of his admirers who talk most glibly about it have been able to read through, and not a few of the shorter pieces which came so perilously near the border-line of twaddle have been excised. The result is an excellent selection of the poems, which will be adopted as a pocket-companion by many of the bard's admirers, and may serve to render him more familiar to some others who have not yet enrolled themselves in the sacred band of worshippers. It is pleasant to be able to carry about a book really worth reading, and not to be left dependent on railway novels. One suggestion we should like to make to Messrs. Cassell and their fellow-publishers. All men are not lovers of poetry, nor do all men care for novels. Why should there not also be miniature editions of our historians, our essayists, and our travellers?

The *Life of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin*, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell (*Eminent Women Series*, W. H. Allen and Co.), is the record of a great woman and a sad life. In her thirty-eight years Mary Wollstonecraft, who only married Godwin six months before she died, did and suffered more than most women who have lived twice as long. And it is true, as Mr. Kegan Paul says, that her "name has long been a mark for obloquy and scorn." This was, and in a measure is, because of her disregard for certain well-known moral laws. And yet the fact remains that in her day the authoress of *The Rights of Women* was accounted the cleverest woman in England, and yet Southey said of her that "she was but beginning to reason when she died." By many besides those who wish to compare the position of the Women's Rights question in 1793 with that which it holds in 1885, this little book will be read with interest if not with pleasure. We may not always approve the writer's logic, but we can come to her without ever being disappointed for a sympathetic portrait of her heroine, and we remember that, as another woman said, one cannot reason about the feelings. Both the subject and the method of treatment are worthy of the series to which this book is the latest addition.

W. M. Thackeray's delightful work, *The Paris Sketch Book of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh*, first published in 1840, has just been issued in a cheap edition by Smith, Elder, and Co. It is admirably printed in clear type, and will prove acceptable alike to those who have not hitherto had an opportunity of reading the work and those to whom its perusal has long since been a source of pleasure and profit.

The various lessons taught by many of the flowers which adorn our gardens have repeatedly furnished a text for preachers at flower services, harvest thanksgivings, and other similar gatherings for praise and adoration. The Rev. Hilderic Friend has, in *The Ministry of Flowers* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) added considerably to our store of knowledge on the subject, and has set forth in definite order the lessons which a study of the works of nature will impart. The work will prove useful to those who may have to give addresses on the subject.

From the same enterprising source proceed *Six Two-part Songs*, not quite of so high an order of merit, being, truth to tell, of a rather conventional description, and some specimens of sacred music which are more successful. Mr. Cooke's setting of the *Te Deum* is worthy of high praise, and is not too elaborate for parochial use, and his "Harvest Thanksgiving Anthem," of which the words are taken from Joel, is a welcome addition to our store of sacred music suitable for such occasions. But more genuine musical talent is shown in Dr. Spark's anthem founded on the prophecy of Balaam, which is very melodious and tuneful.

We have always thought that Radicalism is inconsistent with a true sense of the ridiculous. Certainly one of the most ludicrous things about our modern English Radicals is the infatuated folly of their worship of Mr. Gladstone. To the personal *foibles* of their hero—his intense vanity and love of sycophancy, his habit of judging right and wrong by the standard of his own interests, his desire for notoriety and melodramatic "sensation," his endless verbosity and fondness for talk, his casuistical mind, his indulgence in sophistries and hair-splitting and addiction to tortuousness and subterfuge of speech, his gift of twisting language to mean anything he wishes it to mean, his political selfishness, his reckless fussiness, his utter lack of decent self-restraint, his undignified outbursts of temper, his imperious arrogance and self-will, his petty vindictiveness, his want of generosity towards opponents, his desperate attachment to office—to all these glaring faults his admirers are absolutely blind. This great man's shortcomings are mercilessly analysed and justly ridiculed in a clever and amusing volume that has reached a second edition, *An Apology for the Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; or, The New Politics* (Ward and Downey). It is one of the most really funny books we have met with for a long time, but for all that its purpose is a serious one—to exhibit in his true light one of whom it must be said that he has done more than any other man of his time to lower the tone of political life amongst us.

Instructive, entertaining, and amusing are the stories, articles, and miscellaneous readings which fill the pages of *Sunday* (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.). The former are clearly contributed by those who know well how to write for young people—pure in tone, lively in imagination, and bristling with adventures. The pictures are happily chosen, while the execution is excellent. *The Young Standard-Bearer* (same publishers) also merits a word of praise. Its mission is mainly to inculcate lessons of temperance, and that mission it faithfully and judiciously fulfils.

It was a happy thought to teach geography in so pleasant and attractive a shape as it presents in the series, entitled *The World in Pictures*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Cassell. The substitution of bright, lively sketches of the manners and customs, the scenery, the buildings, and the principal incidents in the history of the country to be described for the old conventional list of names, of statistics, and of national products, with which we are so painfully familiar, is a grateful concession to the infirmities of youthful learners. In the volume more immediately before us, *A Ramble Round France*, a profusion of admirable woodcuts help the young student on his way, and the more gloomy features of a lesson-book are hidden under the guise of a really interesting and amusing volume, which may be read for pleasure as well as for profit.

Little Alice and her Sister (J. Masters) is a pleasant little story for children about children, and conveys some useful lessons which will commend themselves to the young reader's attention. The book is nicely printed, each page being embellished by a pretty and attractive border.

Cottier Owners; Little Takes and Peasant Properties (Longmans), is a reprint of some valuable "jottings in France, Germany, and "Switzerland," by Lady Verney, on a subject which is just now prominently to the fore in the agricultural districts of England. In writing these short papers Lady Verney had no preconceived object of proving the failure of small properties, and she has simply given the facts to that effect as they forced themselves upon her notice. Her experiences in France, Germany, and Switzerland should certainly have the effect of disabusing the minds of those who have formed exaggerated expectations of what can be done for them by

small ownerships of land. We commend the work to the notice of Messrs. J. Chamberlain and Co.

Myra's Journal for December consists of a very attractive double number, containing, in addition to all the usual features which have made it invaluable to the fair sex, several special articles, many extra plates and cut-out patterns, and all the latest Paris fashions elaborately illustrated.

The *Season* issues a capital number for Christmas, which will deservedly enhance its reputation. In addition to all the newest Paris fashions, there are many elegant designs in fancy needlework, coloured plates and designs, and a supplement consisting of a handsome coloured plate called "Flower Children," showing some novel designs for children's fancy costumes, and a double-page engraving, "Christmas in St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice."

The Christmas Number of the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion* contains a most carefully selected assortment of seasonable papers—such for instance, as "Hints on House Decorations," "Christmas Evening Amusement," "Our Dance, and What It Cost," &c.—in addition to an exhaustive description of all the latest fashions. There are articles, too, on home management which will be of special value. The illustrations are numerous and well-executed—the coloured fashion-plate particularly so. The number should be very popular.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on December 5, 12, 19, and 26.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Ninth Month, Tenth Year.)

1. M araya S
2. I ag O
3. L ebœu F
4. A bruzz I
5. N ausica A

Solutions have been received from Bios, Fare-thee-well, Camensis, Random Shot, Pansy, Alcyone, Ketha, Paddy, Bijou and Co., Raby, Alias, Senga, Chelmsford, Quandary, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, The Owl, B.V., Tilly Slowboy, S.M.F., Sociable, Felix, Yar, Todcat, Asphodel, Peewit, Magnet, Waddles, Pegasus, Conjecture, M.A.E.B., Vertumnus, and C.B.A.

September Ties.—Allspice, Etak, Iris, and Persevere have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

October Ties.—Beam, Goliva, Katydid, Rad, Roma, and Zyx have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing. Knutsford, whose solution is incorrect, falls out of the competition.

Antivari is allowed as an alternative to Light 4.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Tenth Month, Tenth Year.)

Proem.

From prejudices narrow I certainly am free,
For I'm used for both numbers and for genders three.

1.

I'm soft and woolly, and always have a knack
Of being where I ought not—alack! alack!

2.

Figures or letters—both will do.

3.

I'm a very ugly colour, though rather a pretty tree,
Which has another name, p'raps better known than me.

4.

I'm an old word shortened—why?
To suit the present rapid century.

E. F. J.

IN MEMORIAM.—BENJAMIN WEBB.

We extract the following from an obituary notice, signed "A. J. B. H.," and published in the *Guardian*:—

"On Friday, November 27, an hour before he would have completed his sixty-sixth year, there passed away a clergyman whose solid and enduring work for the Church had long deserved some more conspicuous recognition than the Prebend of St. Paul's in these late years bestowed upon him by Bishop Jackson. Benjamin Webb passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, from St. Paul's School in October, 1838, at a time when the echoes of the Tractarian revival, then all aglow under the mighty influence of Newman's leadership, were heard distant but clear in the sister University. Here he soon made the acquaintance of a brother Trinity man, two years his senior, John Mason Neale, and the two discovered that they had a mission to help the Church revival on the side of religious art, notably architecture. Their college tutor, Archdeacon Thorp, gave them his countenance, and they fired with a like enthusiasm a body of young men and were able to found the Cambridge Camden Society. In 1846 it moved to London, changed its name to the Ecclesiological Society, and reinforced its ranks with Oxford men. The society subsisted till 1868, Mr. Webb continuing all through its career to act as secretary. He was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Monk, of Gloucester and Bristol, to the title of Kemerton in Gloucestershire, the living of his old tutor, Archdeacon Thorp. From thence he proceeded to the curacy of Brasted, in Kent, belonging to Dr. Mill, a generous supporter of the Cambridge Camden Society in its darkest days, and then, in 1846, he contracted a singularly happy alliance with Miss Mill, only dissolved by his decease. He was for a short time curate to Mr. Dodsworth, at Christ Church, Albany-street, and he then returned to Brasted, from which he was called away at the close of 1851 to become, on the presentation of his old friend, Mr. Beresford Hope, perpetual curate of Sheen, a little upland parish in Staffordshire. More than ten quiet years were spent in moulding into a model parish that which had once been a proverb of reproach for the scandalous neglect of religious ordinances, till in the beginning of 1862 Mr. Webb was called to St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The church had been built by the exertion of Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester and rector of All Soul's, Langham-place. Mr. Webb succeeded at the critical moment for its future. St. Andrew's was famous for the incessant round of deeply devotional celebrations and other services, while the magnificent musical rendering of the worship attracted the outside public; but those who looked a little further were conscious of schools for every class, confraternities of men and women, boys and girls, lay-helpers overflowing in numbers and stintless in work—in fact, of every kind of spiritual machinery brought to the sharpest perfection. True to his old ecclesiological associations, Mr. Webb devoted himself to the beautifying of his church. The reredos, designed by Street and executed by Redfern, Street's chancel, and Clayton and Bell's painted glass and painted gallery fronts are his most conspicuous decorations, while the congregations were combined of the poor and middle-class parishioners attracted to such a home, and of outsiders, many of them conspicuous for talent, professional or literary, for influence and for social standing, and all of them owning the personal power of the Vicar—a man of a singularly wise and equable judgment, acute insight, gifts of organisation, painstaking patience, and abundant charity. Of the eastward position he was the unflinching advocate and preacher, and was the main hand in working the very successful Purchas Remonstrance. In private life Mr. Webb was a delightful companion, and his literary powers as well as his scholarship, including the Oriental languages, were considerable. His *Continental Ecclesiology* was published in 1846, and he has been a frequent contributor to conspicuous journals. For the last six years he was the editor of the *Church Quarterly Review*. He first felt his strength fail this last summer during the brief annual holiday which he allowed himself, and on his return to London he complained much of weakness. Still nothing seemed to presage danger till acute blood-poisoning manifested itself and death was the work of a few hours."

LORD SALISBURY AND MR. COURTNEY.

Lord Salisbury has written the following letter to Mr. A. G. Poole, jun., of Penance:—

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter enclosing the following extract from a speech delivered last Tuesday at Bideford by Mr. Leonard Courtney, late Secretary to the Treasury:—'He (Mr. Courtney) could tell them something more about Lord Salisbury. When the Bill was passed, and Parliament was in a rather dilapidated condition by reason of the strenuous Tory opposition, his Lordship built a house at Dieppe, so that, he said, if things came to an end in England, he would go over there and live in peace and security. He went; but just after his arrival the Franco-German war broke out. The Germans marched straight to Dieppe, seized the town, and Lord Salisbury was compelled to return to the country he so basely deserted. He was a Conservative, the leader of a Conservative party. Did they feel justified in reposing confidence and reliance on a man like that?' I am surprised to find such a stupid fabrication in the mouth of a man of intelligence; and still more to see one who has held a high office under the Crown descending to the use of such electioneering weapons. For the health of my family I have been in the habit, for a great number of years, of spending some weeks in the autumn of every year at a watering-place on the coast of France; and, finding lodgings uncomfortable, I built myself a house there. Surely this very commonplace proceeding does not need to be explained by the hypothesis that 'I was basely deserting my country.' I bought the site of the house in the autumn of 1869—the first year of Mr. Gladstone's first Government. Parliament may have been in a 'dilapidated condition' at that time; but that was not the fault of the Liberal party. The story about the Germans is equally fabulous. My house was not built, and I was not living in that part of the country, when the Germans came there, and therefore I could not have been compelled by them to leave it. I do not know from what person in my employment Mr. Courtney obtained his information with respect to the details of my private life; but I recommend him to change his correspondent. I heartily wish you success in your electoral campaign in Cornwall. The representation of Cornwall has been too long in the hands of the Liberal party, under whose rule the industrial interests of the county have not flourished. You may not have such curious legends to tell the electors with respect to the private life of your opponents, but they are now likely to be convinced by their own personal experience of the danger to the industrial classes of giving power to politicians whose menacing tenets render confidence and security impossible.—Yours faithfully, "Salisbury."

SELLING THE SACRAMENTS.

The *Times* publishes a correspondence on the subject of fees for baptism. Mr. David Davies, of Kensington, writes to the Bishop of London that on Sunday, November 1, having previously arranged that the baptism of his son at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, should take place on a Sunday after the eleven a.m. service, the fee of £1 10s. was demanded and paid. He therefore inquires of the Bishop whether the above fee be proper and justifiable.

His Lordship's domestic chaplain states in reply that had the child been baptised during the service no fee could have been charged either on a Sunday or on any other day; but that as Mr. Davies pressed for special treatment he was called on to make a special covenant, and his Lordship fears that he cannot in consequence interfere.

Mr. Hughes Davies, on behalf of his brother, who was absent from the country, denies that any "special treatment" was "pressed for," and states his intention to give the utmost publicity to the matter through the medium of the daily and other papers, so that parents in moderate circumstances, anxious to admit their children into the Baptism of Christ's Church, should be fully informed when and where they can do so, and also instruct them as to the expenses incurred thereby. He proceeds to cite the law of England (35 and 36 Vic., chap. 36, passed July, 1872, entitled an Act to render it unlawful to demand any fee or reward for the celebration of the sacrament of Baptism or the registry thereof.)"

In reply the Bishop wrote:—

"My dear Sir,—As you intend to appeal to the newspapers I must wait until you have done so.—Yours faithfully, "F. Londin."

Writing to the *Times* "F. E. B." says:—

"Mr. Davies ought not to have paid any fee, even for what the Bishop of London's chaplain calls a special arrangement. A short time ago my child was baptised in my parish church in London, on a week-day, with no one present but our party, and at an hour when no service was going on, and I was expressly told by the officiating clergyman that there was no fee due at all, either for the service or for the registration."

CHURCH "REFORM."

The following address to the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York on the subject of Church reform is being circulated among the resident members of the Senate, and has already been signed by some of the leading members of the University:—"We the undersigned resident members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge desire to lay respectfully before you the expression of our belief that the Church of England has long suffered serious injury from the postponement of necessary reforms, and of our earnest desire that advantage may be taken of the revival of public interest in ecclesiastical questions for the authoritative consideration of temperate measures of Church reform, in order that they may be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

"Certain definite evils affecting portions of the administration of the Church appear to us to need prompt correction. As examples may be given abuses connected with the sale of patronage, excessive inequalities or anomalies in the distribution of revenues, and difficulties in the way of the removal of criminous and incompetent clerks.

"But the reform which we believe to be most urgently needed is a more complete development of the constitution and government of the Church, central, diocesan, and parochial; and especially the admission of laymen of all classes, who are *bonâ fide* Churchmen, to a substantial share in the control of Church affairs.

"Such a reform as this would, in our opinion, find a cordial welcome from clergymen and laymen of all schools of theology in the Church of England and from the nation at large. It would do no injury to the organisation which the Church has inherited from earlier ages, but would rather bring that organisation into fuller and more salutary activity; while it would enable provision to be made for meeting with greater elasticity the growing needs of the time."

[The above is signed by the Heads of Caius, Clare, Queen's, Christ's, Trinity, St. John's, Pembroke, and Jesus Colleges and of Peterhouse; by Doctors Kennedy, Westcott, Hort, Lumby, Clark, Paget, Humphry, and Lathom, and a number of other University Professors.]

The Rev. J. Erskine Clarke has written to the *Times* as follows:—

"The imposing list of thirty-four members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge attached to an address on Church reform seemed to promise some really practical suggestion. I was disappointed to find that their especial point is the 'admission of laymen of all classes who are *bonâ fide* Churchmen to a substantial share in the control of Church affairs.' This control the address desires should be 'central, diocesan, parochial.' I presume that the 'House of Laymen' approved by Convocation and soon to be elected will meet the 'central' idea.

"In almost every diocese there is an equal, if not a preponderating, lay element in the conferences to fulfil the 'diocesan' idea. The real difficulty is in the 'parochial' area, and as one who has been for thirty years a parish clergyman I would venture to submit my experience. I have been vicar of three parishes in populous places. I have tried to keep myself and my ministry in broad contact with the laity, and my experience has been that it is most difficult to get laymen to take any share in the control of Church affairs.

"I fully endorse the opinion of the professors that any plan which led the laity to take a substantial share in the control of Church affairs, and consequently in the financial responsibility thereof, would be cordially welcomed by clergymen of all schools of theology. The difficulty is to excite any interest in the matter in the mind of the majority even of lay Churchmen. It is only in quite exceptional cases that the slightest interest is shown in the election of the lay members of diocesan conferences. I believe that the clergy who have formed parochial councils, though the congregations consisted of educated persons, have found that it required their own strong personal influence to get the laymen to assume any control of Church affairs; and if this be so in such parishes, what would be the result in rural or poverty-stricken ones? So far as I have heard, there is not much in the substantial share in the control of their Church affairs exercised by the laity of Nonconformist bodies to make the parochial clergy desire it. My own impression is that Church laymen do not desire it, and that the legal provision of parochial councils would probably only lay an additional anxiety on the parochial clergy, in that they would have to urge and persuade the best of the laity to take their share in the control of Church affairs. It is most difficult to get the laity to attend meetings for the election of churchwardens and sidesmen who have a real legal *status*. I am altogether in favour of Church reform. I would probably go a great deal further in that direction than the professors, for I would wish to see some plan by which parishioners could object to an unworthy clergyman being appointed, and by which they could remove one proved to be an evil-doer. I would willingly see the Church of free grace surrender her ancient social honours, which are specially distasteful to those who even unreasonably cry for religious equality; but I am persuaded that the proposal for the admission of the laity of all classes who are *bonâ fide* Churchmen (however that may be tested) to a substantial share in the control of Church affairs is as unpractical as it is entirely desirable."

The Dean of York sensibly remarks in a letter to a contemporary:—"The present condition of the Church does not seem to indicate that a sweeping reform is imperative for its very existence. The fact is true that, as Canon Trevor says, the Church has been a reforming Church for the last half-century, and if more has not been done it is only because political Radicals and polemical *doctrinaires* have opposed it. To endeavour to stave off 'D. and D.' by vehement protests that we mean to reform is simply an admission of guilt on our part, which is undeserved. And, to my mind, the present temper is not the most suitable for its due consideration. 'Let us secure the tenancy of the house before we begin to trouble ourselves about repairs,' says a sagacious neighbour of mine, and I agree with him. Any tyro can see that it is our *work* and our *power for work*, and not our lack of work or incapacity for work, which make us at this moment the object of attack. Why should those very people who are deliberately trying to despoil and degrade the Church of England be so anxious for our reform? Simply because they want to break up *from within* the phalanx which they have lately assailed in vain *from without*.

SOME EXHIBITIONS.

There was a large attendance of visitors at the private view of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours on Saturday, when general satisfaction was expressed at the quality of the exhibition. In addition to many good landscapes there is a good show of effective figure pictures. "On the North Coast of Cornwall," by Mr. Charles Davidson, is one of the first pictures that greet the visitors on entering the door. Soon the quaint study by Mr. Glindoni, "The Missing Link," raises a smile at the intense gravity of the old philosopher who fancies he has discovered the "missing link" in the scheme of creation as he examines a skull. Miss Clara Montalba in "A Canal, Middleburg," displays her customary skill. Mr. Thorne Waite's "Yew Trees of Kingley Vale" are extremely picturesque. "The Fringe of the Common," by Mr. Charles Gregory, is an example of delightfully English scenery, and is one of the painter's best works. Mr. Basil Bradley's "May on the Thames" is especially pleasing with its full-blossomed May, its peaceful cows in the pasture, and floating swans on the river. Mr. Thomas Danby takes us to Carmarthenshire. Mr. Brewtnall, in "Green and Cool," represents a bather beneath the shadow of lofty rocks getting ready for a plunge into the invigorating sea. Mr. John Parker, in "Henley-on-Thames the day before the Regatta," gives us the quieter tones of Henley. All peaceful and serene the river flows, and the boats lie moored along the banks with little indication of the animation to be seen on the following day. It is a capital little picture and very faithful to the scene. One of the most striking pictures in the gallery is "Startled," by Mr. Heywood Hardy. The scene is a meadow where a number of horses are suddenly startled by the passing of a luggage train on a distant embankment. The alarm of the horses, scampering as they do in all directions, could hardly be depicted with greater fidelity. They are drawn with the utmost spirit and the group is highly effective. It is one of the most successful pictures in the gallery. The "Highland Scene near Dalmally" of Mr. Birket Foster worthily occupies the place of honour. The rugged mountain, the tumbling stream rushing headlong amongst the boulders, the fringe of wild flowers and brushwood in the foreground, and the excellent tone fully deserved the admiration the picture excited on Saturday. One of Mr. Glindoni's gems is "The Conchologists." Sedate old boys of the past century are climbing about the rocks at the seaside examining shells and discussing geology, perhaps, as well as conchology. The group is humorously drawn, and one of the old gentlemen is rubbing his side ruefully where he has come in contact with the sharp edge of a rock. It is a lively and effective work. The same artist has also a clever and droll picture, entitled "The Opportunity." An elderly beau has been seated near a pretty girl on a seat in the park when suddenly there was a suspicion of rain. She holds out her hand to see if any drops are falling, while the elderly gallant flings open his umbrella with a grand air and offers its friendly shelter. It is a wonderfully good subject, and in humour and character it is excellent. It seems to us that Mr. Glindoni might have made it still better by strengthening the colour, which is rather pallid. Mr. Poynter, R.A., supplies a peaceful study of nature in "Fishponds." Sir John Gilbert, R.A., has one of his familiar subjects in "The Ford," a passage of troops across a shallow stream. There is a pleasant vein of humour in Mr. A. H. Marsh's "Empty Creel." When we see the angler seated in animated conversation with a pretty girl under the shade of a spreading tree we see easily enough why the creel is empty. Mr. Stacy Marks, R.A., has a genial little picture, "The Postman." The bearer of letters is of the days when uniform was unknown and 6d. telegrams had not even been dreamt of for the simple reason that electricity had not been invented. In "The Last Thread of Tideway" Mr. Herbert M. Marshall has aimed at some brilliant effects of sky and water. The cottages and buildings on the banks of the shallow tidal stream and the barges and other vessels are effectively painted. A very large, glowing, and brilliant picture, by Mr. Tom Lloyd, "The Golden Grain," is a good harvest subject; it represents a field in the full glow of the golden summer, and in the midst of a splendid crop the reapers are at work with the greatest animation. Some are cutting down the golden grain, some binding the sheaves, and some stacking. The entire scene is rich, joyous, and spirited. "Lincoln, from Brayford," is a beautiful study of the old Cathedral

city by Mr. Lockhart, R.S.A. Other good pictures are Mr. Charles Robertson's "Temptation;" Mr. Cuthbert Rigby's "The Flush of Sunset;" "A Radical," by Mr. John Burr; Mrs. Allingham's "Last Leaves," and "The Lady and the Cranes," by Mr. Stacy Marks, R.A.

In the exhibition of "oils" at the Dudley Gallery a very fair standard of merit is maintained. Amongst those most worthy of notice is "Steeple Cove, Salcombe, South Devon," in which Mr. W. J. Shaw gives a very fine representation of the action and expression of a sea lashed into vehement tide by a gale of wind, and rushing with resistless fury into a bay at the base of a lofty promontory. "Wanted, a Governess," by Mr. C. B. Yates, pathetically illustrates one of the most doleful of social requirements. The candidates for the wretched servitude are three young gentlewomen—ladies most dejected and woebegone, sitting in an anteroom patiently awaiting the arrival of the mistress of the house. The only person whose appearance bespeaks good living and jovial immunity from the cares of the world is the footman, a pampered menial as stiff as a poker and arrogant past endurance—such a menial as is common enough in plays and pictures, but fortunately not so frequent in real life. Mr. William Weekes's "The Way of the World" is an amusing little picture of a flock of geese scornfully hissing and cackling at a poor donkey who has known better days. Time was when, free to roam over the common, he could have resented their insolence, but now he looks ruefully through the bars of a pound, and is in no case to exact vengeance for any indignity. The geese, no wiser than himself, exult over his misfortunes. Such is the way of the world. Mr. Blair Leighton's "Cut Off with a Shilling" is a clever picture—finely executed and well thought out. An old gentleman, severely shaken by recent illness, has got out of bed for the purpose of dictating his will to the family lawyer. There are traces of bitter suffering, both mental and physical, on the handsome face of the testator, as, with gloomy brow and firmly compressed lips, he sternly utters the words excluding from benefit in his estate some erring kinsman, probably a prodigal son. In vain does the daughter—as kind as beautiful—seek to intercede. The old man is inexorable. The mingled expression of sorrow and anger on his countenance is terrible to behold. With his troubled emotion and the fond fervour of the girl the professional nonchalance of the lawyer is whimsically contrasted. "The Outpost," by Mr. Frederick Goodall, is a good study of an Egyptian soldier mounted upon a camel and keenly on the *qui vive* for all comers. Every nerve and muscle of the man's frame seem strained to utmost tension as, firelock in hand, he gazes over the trackless desert in search of possible intruders and listens breathlessly for a hostile footfall. The camel, splendidly foreshortened, and in all respects true to nature, is a silent, longsuffering husband-like creature—such a camel as Mr. Goodall and Professor Müller alone can paint to perfection. In "A Cloudy Morning," Mr. Henry Moore describes with admirable spirit and feeling a wilderness of shipless waters, with masses of overhanging clouds through which the sun is struggling with but little chance of victory. "Summer Time," the joint work of Sir Robert Collier (now Lord Monkswell) and Mr. Walter Severn, is an elaborate study of a majestic oak in Richmond-park. This ancestral tree, drawn with equal elegance and vigour, the groups of deer taking shelter from the noontide sun under its wide-spreading branches, and the outlying park, with its verdant expanse of well-trimmed grass, form together a woodland landscape of remarkable beauty. Mr. T. C. Gotch contributes, among other works of merit, one of particular value—a highly-finished "Interior," whose only occupant is Sir William Drake, secretary to the Society of Painter-Etchers. Other works of interest are "Below Streatley-on-Thames," by Mr. J. Whipple; "Sleeping Twilight," by Mr. G. H. Swinstead; "Moonrise," by Mr. E. A. Waterlow; "Mischief," by the late Mr. E. Sainsbury; "Drift Boats—Night," by Mr. Ayrst Ingram; "Down to the Summer Sea," by Mr. J. R. Weguelin; "Street in Cairo," by Mr. J. Varley; and "In Possession" by Mr. H. Couldry.

The members of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours have brought together an interesting and very varied collection of oil pictures at their gallery in Piccadilly, a large proportion of the 787 pictures having great artistic merit. Some of the best works of moderate size are ranged in the central gallery. The first we meet with is the half-length figure of a beautiful Egyptian girl, by Mr. F. Goodall, admirably drawn and modelled, and less monotonous in colour than most of his recent works of the kind. Beside it hangs a picture by Mr. E. A. Waterlow, "Caught this Morning," remarkable for the purity and truth of tone in sea and sky, as well as for the picturesque character of the group of fishing boys and girls in the foreground. Much skill in rendering individual character, together with competent technical ability, is shown in Mr. Frank Dadd's "A Modest Quencher," representing a dusty old huntsman with an air of intense satisfaction pouring out a glass of ale. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse has a picture of humble Italian life, entitled "Gossip," strikingly true in local character. In a sunny and very picturesque courtyard a woman, with the implements of laundry work beside her, is seated in an attitude more spontaneous than graceful, in animated conversation with another, whose head is thrust through a window. Mr. J. R. Weguelin shows great skill in dealing with vivid local colour in his single figure of a raggedly-attired but very graceful girl standing with a basket of freshly-gathered flowers in her hands, "Blossoms from a Roman Garden." A very animated and faithful picture of French provincial life, by Mr. Yeend King, shows a farmer and his wife "Driving a Bargain" in a small market place. Mr. C. Napier Henry appears to great advantage in a small picture of "the Custom-House Quay, Falmouth." Near it hangs one of the best of many faithful and artistic transcripts of English scenery by Mr. J. Orrock, "The Barbican of Warkworth Castle;" and two small pictures, "A Bright Morning" and "After the Storm," by Mr. T. Collier. Mr. Hamilton Macallum has a fresh and luminous sea-coast picture, "Prawning in the Scilly Islands," and a smaller work, "Whiting Fishers." "The Granddaughter," by the American artist, Mr. F. D. Millet, is a very attractive picture. In a picturesque old-fashioned room, a fair girl is reclining on a sofa, while an old man, with an expression of tender solicitude on his face, enters with a basket in his hand. The simple incident is depicted with sympathetic skill, without any exaggeration or false sentiment. The picture is remarkable, moreover, for its excellent keeping and truthful illumination. The varied reflections of light and colour on the white walls are rendered with an amount of fidelity that few artists have surpassed. Mr. T. Barnard has found in *Sketches by Boz* the subject of an amusing picture, broadly comic rather than humorous, "Horatio Sparkins." The picture is ably painted, but it wants subordination. Mr. Arthur Hacker, in a picture entitled "Difficulty," has depicted an incident of the most trivial kind on an absurdly large scale. From a technical point of view his second work, "Gone," is better, but in this he has entirely failed to make his purpose obvious. It represents a cottage interior, with a robust girl standing in an attitude expressive of grief, and a desponding old woman seated behind, but there is nothing whatever to indicate the cause of their trouble. Mr. W. Dendy Sadler's "A Prisoner of State" is well conceived, and bears evidence throughout of careful consideration. His keen perception of character and sense of humour are, however, best shown in "A Work of Art," representing a French *curé* mixing a salad with fastidious care. Mr. T. Walter Wilson and Mr. Frank Walton have successfully collaborated in a large picture, "The First Start of the Season of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park," the latter being responsible only for the landscape background. It is likely to be the most popular thing in the exhibition. There are many other really good works, amongst the contributors being Mr. Walter Langley, Mr. Millet, Mr. J. Dolman, Mr. K. Halswelle, and Mr. Seymour Lucas.

At the Society of British Artists Mr. Whistler is more fully represented than any other exhibitor, there being no less than nine works by this artist, the most artistic being a portrait of Mrs. Cassati. Mr. Jacomb-Hood in his "Summer Time" has a strongly-painted representation of horses cooling their legs in a bright, shallow river, with a pretty stretch of rural landscape in the distance. "Reverie," by C. Gogin, represents a young lady in a dreamy mood at the pianoforte. It is carefully and solidly painted. A study of rocks by Mr. Arnold Helcké is striking, and there is sound work in "A Quaint Corner of the Scotch Coast," by Mr. Richard Wane. Mrs. L. Goodman has succeeded in the portrait of Sir George Macfarren. Mr. Alfred East has a pleasant picture in "Critics and Gossips." The subject is the familiar one of an artist painting, his work being discussed by rustic spectators. Mr. W. H. Trood, in "Divided Attentions," cleverly represents a number of sportive little pigs and calves in a stable. Careful observation of nature and good colour and drawing are visible in this amusing picture. Mr. H. H. Canty, in "Within a Mile of Deal Town," has an effective picture. Mr. Glindoni's "For England's Glory" is an interesting work. A bright young drummer-boy is taking leave of his family to go to the wars, a portion of the regiment being seen through the open door. The picture is well drawn and the subject well worked out. Mr. Gadsby, in "An Unwelcome Guest," represents a cat who will not be tempted by the endearments of a rosy little girl. In "The Anchor's Weighed" Mr. W. C. Symons is scarcely successful. The ocean appears to be running up-hill, and the boats look extremely small for the distance where they are floating. An artistic study is a nude figure by Mr. T. B. Kennington, "The Wood Nymph." Mr. Kennington has drawn the figure with great care, and the flesh tints are delicate, while good taste has been displayed in the pose of the figure. Mr. John White's "Dora" is, of course, the story of Tennyson's poem treated pictorically and with the right feeling for the subject. The colour is hardly so good as usual with this artist. Mr. Noble's excellent horses in the picture called "Resignation" are quite worthy of the reputation he has won in this department. Mr. M'Nab's "Mignon" tells its story agreeably, and Mr. A. Ludovici, jun., has a lively picture entitled "Carnival." In the water-colour room the works have been chosen with judgment, the most meritorious of the pictures being the "Cannon-street Railway Bridge," by Miss Clara Montalba; the "Entrance to Portsmouth Harbour," by Mr. T. B. Hardy; Mr. Cattermole's "A Doubtful Card," Mr. Harper Pennington's "Two Ballet Girls," and Mr. W. A. Rixon's "Winter Hill," which is charming in effect and colour.

RENT COLLECTING IN IRELAND.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who lately accompanied an Irish landlord on his visitation to the tenantry of two estates, situated a few miles from each other, the one consisting of good land and fair-sized farms, the other a mountain property with inferior land and small holdings, has given us his experience. He says:—

"We went to collect the rents due March 25, but which, owing to the custom known as 'the hanging gale' which prevails in Ireland, are never demanded till September 29, and it was nearly a month later when we arrived at a country inn lying between the two estates. The rents, it should be stated, are low, and the landlord is notoriously a good one. We reached our destination in the middle of the day, and though none of the tenants had been warned to come before the following morning, we found some of them actually waiting to see us. The first to make his appearance was a battered but sturdy-looking old fellow of the labouring class, whose rent was £2 per annum. After the usual greetings and inquiries after the lady and the rest of the family, he plunged his hand into his pocket, saying as he did so with great emphasis, 'You'll git your rint.' 'Any man,' he went on slowly and deliberately, 'that tills and manures his land will be able to feed himself and his family and pay the landland and meet all calls, and any man that doesn't do it, misfortune will hit him between the eyes, it will,' he said, 'it will,' and, having delivered himself of these admirable sentiments, proceeded to pull out his £2, out of which he received back a present of 10s., and so departed. The next to come in was an honest-looking old man whose rent was £37. 'I haven't much money,' he said, 'but I have a couple of bastes, a heifer and a bullock.' The 'bastes' turned out to be worth about £4 each; he paid £13 in cash and got a receipt in full. He was followed by an old man with a curious mixture of cunning and simplicity depicted in his countenance, who had come to have the first word in a dispute which had arisen over that innocent but fruitful source of bad blood—water. He had a small pond on his own land, but if he wanted 'a sup of spring wather to make a cup of tay or a bit of butther,' he had to go to a well on his neighbour's land, which he had been doing, he said, for the last five-and-twenty years. Upon this, the landlord expressed an opinion in his favour, which he hailed with great gratification, repeating slowly and emphatically, 'I thank your honour. I double thank your honour,' and went off enjoining his honour to be 'raal wicked' with his opponent. On going out next morning before breakfast, we found one of the tenants from the mountain property, who had come with his daughter to prefer a petition that the landlord should get her through a competitive examination for the Post Office. 'Your honour can do it,' he said, 'your honour can do it,' and turning to me he declared that I could do 'a great deal too,' an insinuation which I modestly repudiated. The first to come in after breakfast was a decent-looking man, whose rent was £35. He had some sheep worth £12, paid £8 in money and got a receipt in full. 'I don't know what the world's coming to,' he said, as he folded it up. 'A few years ago we could turn round and make the rint any time, but now we're beat altogether.' After him came a large farmer, who brought just half his rent, and promised some more when he could sell his stock. Between the Munster Bank and the American cattle, he said, they were nearly done for, and unless some duty were put on the latter, they might give up altogether—and so it went on, some bringing money, others cattle, all complaining of the bad times and the impossibility of selling their stock.

"Next morning we drove up to the mountain property, where we saw some thirty tenants in the course of the day, half of whom expressed their inability to pay at present, while the rest made some sort of settlement. One said he was building a house and had buried 'an old woman.' Another had had to wake and bury his father and mother 'in the one year—which had cost him him a dale of money.' He had got married, however, and paid off his brothers and sisters with his wife's fortune, but could not meet the rent. Several could not pay until they had sold their pigs. One man came in briskly with his full rent, out of which a third was returned him. Another whose rent was £6 15s., came in with £2, but the landlord said he could not take less than £4, and that he would wait. The man turned up, however, next morning, before breakfast, with another £2, which he said he had borrowed, rather than be in arrear with his landlord. An awkward youth who had lately succeeded to a farm wanted to give a certain colt for the rent. It was 'a very gay one,' he said as he twiddled his hat in his hands, but the landlord had taken a gay colt from him two years ago, and had just sold it for less than the rent in respect of which it had been given, so he hardly felt inclined to repeat the experiment, much to the disappointment of the awkward youth. We heard the other side of the water dispute and adjudicated thereon, after which came a more serious matter in which each party stated his case, cross-examined his opponent, and called witnesses, while the landlord sat in the capacity of judge and jury. But as to the rent, the prime object of our expedition, the grand total showed that on the two estates we had received both in kind and money considerably less than half, in fact not much more than a third, of the sum which appeared due on the rent-roll—and that is how rents in Ireland are paid."

WINTER BONNETS.

Just as there are persons whom no amount of care in dress can make attractive of appearance, so there are others who adorn the simplest things they wear. An elaborate bonnet looks incongruous on what may be called an elementary face. There are all the necessary features, it is true—"item, a nose, a mouth," &c.—but their arrangement is unsatisfactory. There is an absence of harmony. Charles Lamb spoke of some one as being "awkward in his face," and the word is suitable to only too many of the countenances one sees. Some are awkward in repose, the eyes restless, the mouth weak and wavering. A smile or word, however, may bring out some charm of culture or expression that makes one condone all other faults; but with silence or thoughtfulness, the awkward look returns. Other faces there are that lose all harmony in laughter or speech. A smile that reveals acres of pale pink gum is not a pleasing one. A laugh that closes the eyes, sets angles round the mouth, and disturbs the dainty modelling of the cheeks is another form of awkwardness. Such faces are hard to fit with bonnets. It is generally supposed that only the complexion and the general contour are taken into account by the clever milliner who successfully suits her bonnets to her several customers. But she must have more than these to go upon. She engages her client in conversation and studies her smile and her gestures. A bright and sparkling face is then suited with a bonnet with a certain amount of coquetry in its composition. The stern of countenance are framed in with severity of brim and an uncompromising straightness of fold and feather. The floating plume of the bird of paradise, for instance, would be unhappily placed in the bonnet of a lady whose brow suggests the front of Jove, and whose eye, like that of Mars, is of the threatening and commanding order. Such solecisms have to be carefully avoided. A little elaboration comes not amiss in the bonnet of the lady lecturer. Her headgear should be imposing, and she herself should be sustained by the consciousness that her feminine audience all want a bonnet just like the one she is wearing. But the bird-like little woman, who is the direct Antipodes to her more serious sister, would be extinguished by such a bonnet as the former wears. Hers is a frivolous little composition, in which beads, feathers, festive little bows, and jewelled strings play prominent parts.

Women may, in fact, be judged by their bonnets for the most part. One might safely catalogue them by taking the bearings of their headgear. And the bonnets of the present season offer an abundance of variety, so that no one can fail something to suit her. Some are small, some large; some are elaborate, some simple. The lady whose views of life are such as to preclude her paying any attention to her toilet will find just the article to suit her in the felt hat guiltless of other trimming than the binding round it. It is easily donned and easily doffed, and it shows to advantage the unfinished-looking coiffure that too often distinguishes the strong-minded of the bonnet-wearing sex. Those, on the contrary, who think too much of millinery may pass in review a whole shopful of fashionable specimens and find their only difficulty one of choice. Fur is more used this season than it has been for some time. One bonnet has a crown of white Astrakhan cloth and a brim of beaver in one of the lighter shades of this beautiful brownish-grey fur. Three sable tails fastened down, as it were, with bows of beaver-coloured ribbon, form the trimming. The muff matches the bonnet in every particular. These sets are much in favour just now. A lady of rank, who has taken to bonnets as means of making money, shows them in a very complete form. Not only the bonnet and muff, but a collar, plastron, and pair of cuffs, are all included. One of these sets is made chiefly of suède dyed to the tint of the yellow-brown leaves of autumn. The bonnet crown is made of this, and is trimmed with brown velvet, sable, and a pair of small sea-gulls. The muff matches the bonnet. A waistcoat, also of the suède, is lined with brown satin, and, like the collar, bound with brown velvet and edged with sable. The cuffs are made in a precisely similar manner. Our grandmothers wore fur cuffs, and proved themselves, by doing so, to have more sensible ideas on the subject of clothing the extremities than we, their degenerate descendants, display in our short sleeves and inadequate long gloves. Wooden bonnets are one of the novelties of the present season. There is, however, neither stiffness nor hardness about the material as applied to this purpose. It is subjected to some process that renders it soft and pliable. In this condition it rather resembles chamois lenther, and the bright golden-brown tint goes well with the fashionable browns, bronzes, and toad-greens. Sealskin is much used for the brims of hats and bonnets, and looks particularly well when combined with white or cream-coloured cloth or velvet. One of Louise's most successful bonnets has a crown of white velvet with the brim covered with seal. The two colours set off each other's softness most admirably, and the effect is further enhanced by the group of white ostrich feathers that forms the trimming. The strings are of seal-coloured velvet.

Cloth bonnets are made to be worn with tailor-made costumes, and are frequently trimmed with fur. The small, weasel-like head of the beaver is occasionally introduced among the trimmings. One bonnet, introduced by Redfern, consists of the head of a tiger, teeth and fangs complete, which ought to illustrate the beauty of the wearer by the force of contrast, if for no other reason. The accompanying muff is exactly like the bonnet. On another the miniature head of a deerhound is introduced, and on one made of blue velvet, the head of a sable formed a fine contrast with the sea-tint known as bleu Baltique. Crowns are very much higher on hats than on bonnets, and the trimmings of both are occasionally wild almost to the verge of eccentricity. If, in the days of small bonnets, some one had ventured to appear in Regent-street in one of the immensely high hats with upstanding feathers that are now seen on every hand, an obstruction would certainly have been formed by crowds of gazers, and things might have proved unpleasant for the wearer. But we have gradually grown accustomed to the abnormal height of the headgear of the hour. It may be regarded philosophically by even the severest opponents. Not all the strictures in the world, not all the satire of *Punch* himself, will avail to abate one jot of it; and the more rapidly it rises, the sooner will it begin to descend again. When it reaches its topmost altitude the reaction will set in, and feather by feather, bow by bow, bead by bead, the levelling process will be worked out to the satisfaction of all who love moderation. It is only at places of entertainment, after all, that this unreasonable height is found to be practically objectionable. There it obscures the view of the unfortunate persons who find themselves seated directly behind a fashionable hat. Elsewhere it may be condemned on æsthetic and artistic grounds; but after all, if we must have eccentricity, it is better to let itself expend itself upon a few feathers than to allow it to revert to the odious crinolette or the still more terrible crinoline.

Children's bonnets are as large as ever. The favourite material for them is the fashionable plush, which threatens to become excessively common. The crowns of these Greenaway bonnets are soft and full, and the fronts are, for the most part, very full and much trimmed with coffee-coloured lace. Like the costumes of their elders, each little dress is supposed to have its own particular bonnet and muff, but parents who incline to economy will certainly evade this. There are colours that may be chosen with reference to the little frocks already in the wardrobe, and which may be worn with them all without any inharmonious jarring of tints. A blue plush or velvet, for instance, may be worn with a grey, or stone-coloured, or brown, or sage costume, and a cream-coloured "Greenaway" can be donned with almost any colour.—*Daily News.*

THE ALPHABET.

Writing in the *Contemporary Review* on the origin of the Alphabet, Mr. A. H. Sayce observes that letters are not arbitrarily invented except in very rare instances, as in the case of the Mormons, the Cherokee Indians, and Mr. Pitman's phonetic alphabet, and even then the changes are the product of analogy or imitation of the old letters. Tracing the history of the alphabet, Mr. Sayce remarks that the "English alphabet is the alphabet of the Romans, and the Roman alphabet was the alphabet of the Greeks, while the Greek alphabet, as certain legends about it affirmed, was in turn derived from the Phœnicians. That these legends were correct has been abundantly proved by modern inquiry. Not only are the names given to the letters by the Greeks of Phœnician origin and practically identical with the names given to the same letters in the Hebrew alphabet; we now know from inscriptions that the oldest forms of the Greek letters are more or less

identical with the forms of the same letters in the oldest Phœnician texts. Not only is the Phœnician name of the first letter, *aleph*, 'an ox,' still pronounced every time we speak of the *alpha-bet*, but we may still see in the form of our capital A the resemblance to the head of an ox which caused some old Phœnician schoolmaster to call it by that animal's name."

Some writers have thought the alphabet a Phœnician invention. But the Phœnicians, though admirable adapters of other men's arts, invented none of their own. There are no proofs that they ever used pictorial characters, and no traces have been met with of any primitive hieroglyphs. Having examined Meyer's theory of a Hittite origin of the alphabet, and Hommel's hypothesis that the Bedouins derived it from primitive pictorial cuneiform characters of Babylonia, Mr. Sayce proceeds to say that about one thing all scholars are agreed. "The alphabet did not suddenly burst into being, like Athênê from the head of Zeus. It is not an invention which would occur spontaneously to the mind even of the most gifted genius. We know now something about the history of the systems of writing used by the chief civilised nations of the ancient world, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, and the Chinese; and in every case we can trace the slow and gradual process by which they passed from a pictorial to an ideographic stage, and then through a syllabic to a rudimentary form of alphabetic writing. Indeed, the Babylonians and Chinese, with all their culture and originality, never reached the last-mentioned stage at all, while the Egyptians allowed all these various stages of growth to remain, stereotyped as it were, side by side. They never perceived the advantage of retaining only those characters which had an alphabetic value, and of getting rid of the cumbrous machinery of syllabic characters, of ideographs, and of determinatives. It required a long experience, and contact with those who had no prejudices in favour of a traditional mode of writing, to take this final step and regard our written symbols as representing sounds merely, and not ideas or things."

Writing, at the outset, must be, and is, hieroglyphic or pictorial. "We cannot suppose that the Phœnician alphabet is any exception to this rule. And there is one fact connected with it which goes to show that it is not. The word *alphabet* refers us to *alpha* and *bêta*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, and these again to the Phœnician *aleph* and *bêth*, which are still the names of the first two letters in Hebrew. Now, these names signify "ox" and "house," and the most probable explanation of their origin is that the Phœnicians saw some likeness between the letters denoted by them and the pictures of an ox (or ox-head) and house. . . . We may regard the very word *alphabet* as indicating that the old Phœnicians considered the letters to be of pictorial origin, or at least as so many pictures of things. If, then, we are unable to accept the theory which would derive the Phœnician letters from a selected number of hieroglyphs once hypothetically used by the inhabitants of Canaan, we are driven to conclude that they were borrowed by the Phœnicians from some foreign system of writing which was still pictorial at the time of the borrowing or else had once been so. But we have already seen that the theories which would make this foreign system one of the two great systems of Western Asia—the Babylonian and the Hittite—are unlike untenable; and we are therefore driven back upon the only other system of writing with which the Phœnicians could have come into contact, though it belonged rather to Africa than to Asia. This is the hieroglyphic system of ancient Egypt, the history of which can be traced by contemporaneous monuments for more than 4,000 years."

"This, indeed, is no new doctrine. It had been affirmed by the Phœnician historian, Sanchuniathon, and repeated by Plato, by Diodôros, by Plutarch, and by Tacitus. Tacitus declares that the Egyptians considered themselves the inventors of writing, and 'from them it was carried to Greece by the Phœnicians by the aid of their maritime supremacy, who thus gained the glory of having discovered what they had really only received.'"

The late M. Emanuel de Rougé made an important contribution to the investigation of the subject in 1859. He started with the assumption that, if the Phœnician alphabet were borrowed from Egypt, it must have been borrowed, not from the hieroglyphs of the public monuments, but from the hieratic or running-hand of every-day use, and, furthermore, that the prototypes of its twenty-two letters must be sought, not among the multitudinous characters of Egyptian writing, but among the selected few which were employed alphabetically. The object of his memoir was to show that the forms of these letters corresponded most remarkably with the forms of the hieratic characters which a comparison of proper names proved to have the same phonetic values. The hieratic form of the letter *m*, for example, bears a striking resemblance to that of the Phœnician M. It is really a degenerated picture of an owl, which was called *mâloy* in Egyptian, and was accordingly chosen to represent the sound of *m*. Little else besides the two ears and wing of the bird can be traced in the hieratic and Phœnician letters, and it is just these two ears which still survive in every M we write. Equally striking is the likeness between the hieratic *f* or *r* and the Phœnician *w*. Here the original hieroglyph was the horned cerastes, and it is again the horns which maintain their existence in our F. Step by step we are able to trace the gradual changes which have transformed the *f* of the Old-Egyptian running-hand into the *f* of our own cursive.

From an early period the Delta was the resort of Asiatic settlers, including the Phœnicians. Thus the Phœnicians would necessarily have been brought into close contact with the culture and wisdom of the Egyptians. They were essentially a commercial people, and their colonies were established for the sake of trade. But they must soon have discovered that trade requires some kind of written record, and we need not be surprised, therefore, if they made an effort to learn that mysterious instrument of intercourse with which their neighbours had been acquainted for untold centuries. But, with the practical spirit which always characterised them, they borrowed no more than they wanted for carrying on mercantile transactions. They went to school among the Egyptians, not that they might become scribes or study books, but in order that they might increase their profits and extend their trade. Accordingly, they threw away the antiquated lumber of ideographs and syllabic characters which the Egyptian scribes preserved with so much reverential care, and borrowed only just what was sufficient for their purpose—the small group of symbols which from time immemorial had been used by the Egyptians as alphabetic letters. This borrowing might have taken place at any time after the settlement of the Phœnicians in Egypt and the opening of their trade with the Egyptians. The intercourse between the Egyptians and the Phœnicians assumed larger proportions and a more active character after the Asiatic campaigns of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Phœnicians of Canaan are depicted on the walls of Theban tombs bearing their offerings of gold and curiously moulded vases to the Egyptian Pharaohs, while the Egyptians begin to imitate Phœnician habits and use Phœnician words. Hence, in seeking the most probable period at which the Egyptian alphabet could have been handed on to the Phœnicians, we need go no farther back than the age of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties (B.C. 1700—1250). When De Rougé wrote, the Moabite stone of King Mesha, the contemporary of Ahab, had not yet been discovered, the Jewish inscription in the tunnel of the Siloam Pool was still unknown, and the dedication by King Hiram to the Baal of Lebanon, believed by some to be of the tenth century before our era, was still lying buried in the soil of Cyprus. His comparisons were based on the forms of the Phœnician letters on the sarcophagus of the Sidonian prince Eshmunazar, which belongs at the earliest to the fifth century B.C.

These later discoveries have only confirmed De Rougé's theory, and no one can examine the tables of alphabets given by Dr. Taylor without seeing that the earlier forms of the Phœnician letters discovered since the appearance of De Rougé's memoir approach their supposed originals more nearly than those with which he had to work. The older the form the more it resembles its hieratic equivalent. No doubt, the resemblance in several instances is still far from exact, but this must necessarily be the case as long as our most ancient Phœnician text is still separated by at least four centuries from the period to which the origin of the Phœnician alphabet must be assigned. The only wonder is, that the resemblances should be as close and numerous as they are.

The difference between the Egyptian and Phœnician names for the letters presents no real difficulty. The same thing occurs in the case of more modern alphabets, as the Russian, the Scandinavian Runic, and two Irish alphabets. The Phœnicians, in common with the rest of their Semitic kinsfolk, possessed a sound which was unknown to the Egyptians, and for which, therefore, the Egyptian alphabet did not provide a symbol. This was the gutturalised *'ayin*. *'Ayin* signifies the "eye," and is represented by a small circle, which in its oldest forms assumes the oval shape of an eye. We look in vain in the Egyptian alphabet for anything corresponding to it, and consequently we are justified in concluding that the symbol, like the sound which it expressed, was of purely native origin. The one letter which we are unable to trace to a hieratic prototype is thus the one letter which denotes a non-Egyptian sound. Can a better verification be desired of the truth of De Rougé's theory?

The process of development by which the primitive pictures of the dwellers by the Nile eventually became the letters of the alphabet was repeated after the alphabet had passed into the possession of the Phœnicians. It spread, probably, through Canaan in two directions, the Southern Canaanites employing a form of their own, while another form was in use among the Phœnicians of the North. Kirjath-Sepher, or "Book-town," was one of the cities occupied by the children of Judah, and the annals of the Tyrian kingdom were recorded from an early period. Mesha, the King of Moab, carved the history of his revolt from Israel on a stone which all might see and read; and the shapes of the letters in the Jewish inscription of the Siloam tunnel prove that in the time of the kings the inhabitants of Jerusalem were already accustomed to write on rolls of papyrus or skin. But it was not only to their immediate neighbours and kinsfolk that the Phœnicians communicated their treasure. Their traders carried it to the islands and coasts of Greece. . . . . Greek legend preserved to the last the tradition that the alphabet had been the gift of Kadmos, the Phœnician "from the East," who was worshipped even on Hellenic shores as the serpent-god of Tyre. It was more especially with the Phœnician colony at Thebes that the gift was associated. Neither Thebes nor Nauplia, however, was the spot where the alphabet of Phœnicia first became the alphabet of Greece. Early inscriptions make it pretty clear that this was the island of Théra. It is in Théra that we find the serpent-god Kadmos sculptured on the rocks, and it is in Théra also that we find the oldest specimens of Greek writing. The alphabet is but little changed from that which meets us on the Moabite stone, and it is difficult not to conclude that the oldest inscriptions of Théra belong to much the same date as the inscription of Mesha—that is to say, the ninth century before our era.

It was some time yet before the new alphabet found its way to the mainland of Greece. It was through contact with a syllabary which was used in Asia Minor and Kypros, and had probably been derived from the Hittite hieroglyphs, that the Greek alphabet took its Hellenic shape by the addition of four new characters (φ, χ, ψ, and υ). From Asia Minor it spread eastward and westward. Meanwhile, great changes had come over it. Not only had new letters been added to it and old letters dropped, but phonetic values were altered and the shapes of the letters themselves transformed. Hence arose a great variety of alphabets belonging to different ages and localities, and presenting well-marked distinctions. It was not until about 400 B.C., when the local dialects began to yield to the "common" Greek of literary Athens, that the local alphabets also fell into disuse and were superseded by the common "Ionic" alphabet of twenty-four letters.

The Eubœic alphabet was the source of all those which were employed in Italy. The alphabets of Italy, whether Latin, Umbrian, or Etruscan, all emanated alike from Eubœa, however much they came to differ from one another after their adoption by the populations which have given them their names. It is only the Messapian alphabet in the south-eastern corner of the peninsula that forms an exception to the common rule. In the struggle for existence the Latin alphabet alone survived among its Italian compeers, and was carried by the extension of the Roman Empire through the length and breadth of Western Europe. Most of our modern European alphabets are its direct offspring. It is only in Eastern Europe, more especially in Russia, that its Greek mother and subsequent rival has stood its ground, and even there the present century has witnessed the triumph of the Roman characters in Slavonic countries over alphabets of Greek origin. It It is no longer doubtful that the immense majority, if not the whole, of the alphabets used in the East are descended, like the alphabets of the West, from the alphabet of Phœnicia. We can trace the successive gradations by which the letters of the inscriptions of Mesha or the Siloam tunnel became the flowing characters of Palmyrene epigraphy and the running-hand of Aramaic papyri, and from the Palmyrene characters it is but a slight step to the Square Hebrew of the modern Jews. Even the Neskhi or Arabic alphabet, which, in spite of its manifold imperfections, has been made the vehicle of Persian and Turkish literature as well as of the thoughts of the vast Arabic-speaking world, can be shown to have the same origin, like the Syriac, which was the parent of the vertically written Mongolian and Mantchu. Even the Devanâgarî alphabet of Sanskrit, whatever disputes there may be as to its exact pedigree, is generally allowed to be of Phœnician origin. With the exception of the cuneiform alphabet of the ancient Persians, and possibly one or two more which may yet lurk in obscure corners of the world, all the alphabets of which we know are derived, ultimately, from a single source.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON MUNICIPALITIES.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY on Monday night delivered his inaugural address as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. His Grace, who took for the subject of his address "Municipalities," said the chief of all philosophers had affirmed that no man could know anything unless he knew it in its causes, and while he supposed that many persons would smile if they were assured by Aristotle himself that they knew nothing about municipalities, the causes were, nevertheless, not things of to-day. A municipality was not an invention—one of the few things in Birmingham which were not. It was an inheritance, one of the oldest known to time. It was the fruit of experiences gathered alike in ages the most stirring and the most tranquil. It was an accumulation of powers, accommodations, and usages, possibly unsuspected, and apparently a specific character of the one great family of races and nations of which we were a very small part. It was observed, he believed, by Lord Granville at the recent jubilee of municipal corporations, that it would be an interesting task to compare the corporations of our centres of industry with the old municipalities of Italy, and although they could not pretend now to trace all their peculiarities and dissimilarities, they would, he was sure, be of Lord Granville's opinion as to the interest of such research. Stress was rightly laid in their history upon the centuries which ended with the middle of the 13th. Towards the end of the 12th century the peace of Constance ratified the liberties which the Emperor had endeavoured to wrest from the people, and which they, in the first and noblest struggle of modern Europe, had maintained. They secured the right to do that which more or less they had been doing all along, to have their own fortifications and their own armies, to exercise their own civil and criminal jurisdiction, and, above all, to elect their own chief magistrates by the voice of the people, and to have them rank on a level with the Imperial vicars. On their side they agreed to maintain the fair but distinct rights of the Empire, or else to redeem those rights by large fixed annual subsidies. During the three centuries which he had in view the people of these Italian cities exhibited a very remarkable picture of citizens, of families of individuals living their lives and working their work with great spirit, virtue, and mutual loyalty. There arose in every city churches, baptisteries, municipal halls, palaces, bridges, aqueducts, and public structures for every use, whose magnificence and purity of style were the love and the despair of the ages. Nevertheless, all this grandeur and freedom had but a narrow range. There was no patriotism, there was only civism. The cities, which were so beautiful and so good were true to themselves only; they lacked the links which would have bound them not only to humanity, but even to Italy. They suffered greatly, and at last they passed away, because they had known nothing greater than themselves. Their leagues were temporary; they lacked an embracing power above and around them. For want of that greater unity they could not act on the world; they had no resources nor help when tyrants arose within them, and they all became subject to despotism. The tyrants of the Empire had been unable to command their loyalty, and they had been right to refuse the yoke while they could; but, nevertheless, Milan was not all the world, nor Florence, nor Venice, and each of them lived as if it were, and so at last succumbed to a tyranny of its own. A united Italy was a great idea, a great fact, but it was a new one. To England her unity was everything. England would not be what England was to-day if her annals were full, say, of Birmingham's night marches upon Lichfield and Worcester for the purpose of compelling those towns to join her in a siege of Northampton until she had extracted from the people of that town treasure enough to build a new Townhall. But that would have been nothing strange in Italy. His Grace then dwelt for a short time on the analogy presented by the village communities of India, which, he said, possessed a more or less representative form of government of their own, and which in many of their features seemed to be identical with the system of ancient Europe and of England. The description of an old German or Teutonic community, with its village mark, its common mark, and its arable mark, might be given in the same words as described its Indian parent, and it would be strange if this were not so, since language, customs, and legends had all travelled westward with the Aryan tribes. Returning to the subject of English municipalities, he said we naturally looked to London to find the most clear, the best recorded, and most active principles underlying the formation of English corporations. He then sketched the early history of the municipal government of London, and pointed out the strong resemblances between it and the government of the Italian cities and of the Teutonic and Indian communities. After giving an exhaustive summary of the history of the Birmingham municipality, he proceeded to argue that nothing but an interior agency could have done all that had been done in Birmingham, an agency in which every single man had an interest. The history of the Birmingham charter taught that dignity and usefulness did not consist in carrying party feeling into the universe of things outside politics. But not one of the great things that had been accomplished could have been accomplished without science. When Priestley and Franklin were trying their experiments on the smallest scale, might they not have hoped that, as pure light and water had been already re-invented for us by science, she might proceed one of these days to re-invent for us pure skies? Having alluded to King Edward's School and to the educational endowments of the City, his Grace enforced the principle that the duty and the safety of society lay in its caring for all. Side by side and hand in hand with public councils and public workers let them promote all private associations for good.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. Archer, to Vicarage of Dorney, Bucks. Patron, Sir C. J. Palmer, Bart.

Rev. J. R. Baldwin, to Vicarage of Misson, Notts. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. S. E. Bartleet, Vicar of Brockworth, to Vicarage of St. Mark's, Gloucester. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. W. Becher, to Vicarage of Wellow, Notts. Patron, Mr. A. W. Savile.

Rev. A. J. Bridgman, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Thornhill-square, Barnsbury, to Vicarage of St. Michael's, Bristol. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. E. A. Causton, to be Curate-in-Charge of Shephall, Herts.

Rev. C. H. Cholmeley, Rector of Dinton, Wilts, Prebendary of Salisbury, to Rectory of Beaconsfield, Bucks. Patrons, Magdalen College, Oxford.

Rev. H. L. Clarke, to be Chaplain of the North Riding Lunatic Asylum.

Rev. S. G. Collisson, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, to Vicarage of Bradford-on-Avon. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. T. H. Craster, Vicar of Bold-with-South Wheatley, Notts, to Rectory of Denton, Lincolnshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. J. G. Curry, Licensed to Charterhouse Mission room, in the Parish of Holy Trinity, Newington.

Rev. R. O. Davies, to be Precentor and Assistant-Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.

Rev. G. Dawes, to Vicarage of Hutton Ambo. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Rev. J. Egerton, Curate of Cottenham, Cambridge, to Rectory of Old Rode, Cheshire.

Rev. L. D. Evans, to be Incumbent of St. Alban's, South Shields. Patron, the Crown (alternately with the Bishop of Durham).

Rev. J. L. Green, to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Hatfield-heath. Patron, the Vicar of Hatfield Broad Oak.

Rev. H. H. Lucas, Licensed to Wellington College Mission-room, in the Parish of St. Peter's, Walworth.

Rev. W. Manning, Licensed to officiate in St. Andrew's Church, in the Parish of Leytonstone.

Rev. C. F. Ockford, Secretary of Navvy Mission Society, Licensed Preacher for the Diocese of Ripon.

Rev. G. Padfield, Licensed to officiate in St. Gabriel's Church, in the Parish of St. Mary's, Walthamstow.

Rev. S. T. Phillips, Curate of All Saints', Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Brynmawr, Breconshire. Patrons, the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. W. D. W. Rees, to be Perpetual Curate of Fangfoss-with-Bermby Moor.

Rev. W. M. Smith-Dorrien, Minor Canon, to be Precentor of Durham Cathedral.

Rev. H. Witherby, to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Rochester. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Rev. C. A. Worsfold, Curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon, to Vicarage of Bessingby and Senior Curate of the Priory Church, Bridlington.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—Rev. John Luscombe, M.A., to Whenby.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.—Revs. Lewis Jones, B.A., to Elford; Henry J. Langley, B.A., to Oxley Hay; William C. Weston, to St. Michael's, Stone.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Revs. Alfred Knight, to St. Thomas's, Halliwell; Eisha Over, to St. Saviour's, Preston; William Henry Tasker, B.A., to St. Margaret's, Prestwich.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.—Revs. William Brennan, to St. Mary Magdalene's, Southwark; Robert Owen Davies, B.A., to St. Mary's, Newington; Harry George Grey, to St. James's, Clapham-park; Samuel Luffman, to St. Mary's, Lewisham; John George Trembath, to St. Faith's, Wandsworth; Charles Walford, M.A., to Gravesend.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBAN'S.—Revs. Henry Clarke, M.A., to Great Warley; Arthur Durrant, to St. Mary's, Plaistow.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 21, at 21, St. Leonard road, Exeter, the Rev. Thomas Wolston, B.A., aged 87.

Nov. 22, at the Rectory, Littlehampton, South Devon, the Rev. Fitz-Henry Poole, aged 81.

Nov. 24, at Wymondham Rectory, the Rev. John Morice Byng, Rector of Wymondham.

Nov. 24, at the Rectory, the Rev. G. Ross Lewin, M.A., J.P., of Ross Hill, county Clare, Rector of Thorneyburn, Northumberland.

Nov. 25, at Loughanmore, country Antrim, the Rev. Thomas B. Adair, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, late Vicar of Templepatrick.

Nov. 25, at 4, St. Michael's-road, Stockwell, the Rev. Charles Cheyne, formerly Second Master of Christ's Hospital, aged 82.

Nov. 25, at Carleton-road, Skipton, the Rev. William Henry Clarke, M.A., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, aged 85.

Nov. 25, at Fittleton Rectory, Marlborough, the Rev. Thomas Pearse, B.D., Rector of Fittleton, Wilts, thirty years, aged 69.

Nov. 26, at Chester-square, the Rev. Malise Cunningham Graham, Curate of St. John's, Winchester, aged 25.

Nov. 27, at 3, Chandos-street, the Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, aged 65.

Nov. 29, at Houghton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry Baugh Thorold, for nearly fifty years Rector of Houghton-cum-Marston, aged 80.

Nov. 30, at St. Germans Vicarage, Cornwall, the Rev. Alan Furneaux, M.A., eleven years Vicar of the above parish, aged 45.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of London has appointed March 2 and 3, 1886, for the next session of the Diocesan Conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. and Miss Benson, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Dean of Worcester and Lady Alwyne Compton have been the guests of Lord and Lady Norton during this week at Hams Hall, Warwickshire, for the anniversary of the Diocesan Training College at Saltley, near Birmingham.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Province of Canterbury, has, by direction of the Archbishop, issued his mandate to the authorities of the various dioceses in the Southern Province for the election of Proctors to represent the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation. The election by the Chapters and Archdeaconries and the citations are returnable to the Bishop of London on the 31st December, and the new Lower House will meet early in January.

Special services will be held on the next three Sundays in the nave of Westminster Abbey at 7 p.m. The following are the appointed preachers:—Dec. 6, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, vicar of St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Pimlico; Dec. 13, the Rev. T. Norman Rowsell, vicar of Holy Trinity, Eltham; and the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham.

The following will be the preachers at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at the 12 o'clock service for the present month:—Dec. 6, the Rev. the Sub-Dean; 13th, the Rev. Canon Prothero, rector of Whippingham, Isle of Wight; 20th, the Rev. the Sub-Dean; and 27th, the Rev. Arthur Robins, rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor; on Sunday next, at 10, the Rev. Minor Canon Price; and Christmas Day, at 11, the Rev. the Sub-Dean.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the preachers this month will be:—6th, morning, Canon Tinling; afternoon, the Sub-Dean; 13th, morning and afternoon, the Rev. J. J. Lias; 20th, morning (Incorporated Church Building Society), the Rev. C. Spencer Newham; afternoon, the Sub-Dean; Christmas Day, morning only, the Rev. W. Hulton; 27th, morning and afternoon, the Rev. A. G. Butler.

The preachers in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for the present month are as follows:—6th, morning, the Rev. Dr. Momerie, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; evening, Prebendary Humphry, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. 13th, morning, the Rev. W. P. Pearce, late preacher in Melbourne Cathedral; evening, Canon Prothero, Chaplain to the Queen. 20th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. 25th (Christmas Day), morning, the Rev. Henry White. 27th, morning, the Rev. W. P. Pearce; evening, the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.

The preachers at St. Paul's for this month will be—6th—morning, Prebendary Baker; evening, the Rev. H. L. Thompson, rector of Iron Acton. 13th—morning, the Rev. W. Russell, Minor Canon; evening, Rev. J. E. Dawson, C.C.C., Oxford, Curate of Roath, Cardiff. 20—morning, ordination, preacher not yet named; evening, the Rev. C. E. Cornish, vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol. 25th—morning only, the Dean. 27th—morning, Prebendary Ottey; evening, the Rev. N. Dawes, vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.

The prebendal stall of Portpool in St. Paul's Cathedral has fallen vacant by the death of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, making the third now to fill up. The vicarage of St. Andrew's, Well-street, of the value of £192 a year, which is likewise vacant, falls this turn to the gift of the Bishop of London.

The Greenwich Hospital living of Thorneyburn, near Bellingham, Northumberland, of the value of £200 a year, and in the gift of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Ross-Lewin, who was appointed to the same in 1866, and retired as Chaplain of the Royal Navy, 1870.

The new church of St. Paul's, Hartlepool, was consecrated on the 18th ult. by the Bishop of Durham. The church, which seats nearly 800, was built at a cost of £5,000, from the designs of Mr. Hodgson Fowler. The Bishop preached an impressive sermon on the life of St. Hilda, the patron saint and foundress of the mother church of Hartlepool.

The Bishop of Chichester, on the 25th ult., consecrated the church of St. Matthew's, Silverhill, Hastings, which has been built at a cost of £11,000 chiefly for the use of the poor. Bishop Durnford spoke, both in his sermon and at the luncheon, in terms of strong indignation against the Disestablishment movement, characterising it as an enormity and an outrage on religion. In the case of the Irish Church, the promises which had been made had not been fulfilled, and the country was weaker in resources and men than it had been before. Amongst those present at the consecration service or at the luncheon were Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, the Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mr. Wilson Noble, Miss Noble, and Miss Dana.

The Crown living of Little Hempton, South Devon, of the value of £290 a year, has fallen vacant by the death of the Rev. Fitz-Henry Hele, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Hele held the benefice for nearly fifty years.

Thomas Tallis, who was born in 1529, died on the 23rd of November, 1585, and was buried with his wife at St. Alphege's, Greenwich. On Monday a commemoration service was held in that church. The choir on the occasion was strengthened by contingents from several neighbouring churches; and the service consisted of a hymn, the Litany, two anthems, the "Old Hundredth," the *Te Deum*, and the Evening Hymn—all to the music of Tallis himself. An address was delivered in the course of the service by the Dean of Manchester.

The editor of the *Official Year-Book of the Church of England* writes from Hertingfordbury Parsonage, Herts:—"It is our intention to furnish, in the next volume of the *Official Year-Book*, a carefully selected list of books, pamphlets, sermons, &c., bearing upon the Disestablishment controversy. I shall be glad to receive from the authors of any such publications a specimen copy, that I may have it before me in compiling our proposed list. We are also preparing a short record of Church institutions, workmen's clubs and reading-rooms, with a view of showing what the Church is doing to provide for the social improvement and recreation of the people. I should be thankful to hear from those who may be connected with them and to whom no application has hitherto been made."

Archdeacon Denison has sent the following letter to the *English Churchman*:—"I am close upon eighty years, and, to my knowledge, have *only twice* changed my mind upon public matters, and then only to return to my former mind. Once, in 1832, *for six months* I was in favour of reform of the House of Commons. Once, in or about 1870, but I cannot remember date precisely, when, being greatly distressed by the injuries inflicted by Parliament, &c., on the Church of England, without deep consideration of the matter I became "anti-Establishment." It is true also that in 1851 I published, *Why should the Bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords?* which I *now afterwards* was tantamount to disestablishment. But I am thankful to say that some six or seven years ago I found out all my error, and I have stated my return to a truer mind many times publicly. One thing more—let me assure you that it was *not* the ritual question that made me falter for a time in my allegiances. As for leaving the Church of England for the Church of Rome, the temptation has never crossed my mind. I cannot so much as understand what it is. I enclose a printed copy of resolutions passed down here. They are drawn by myself. Have been accepted by others, not a few. They embody what I believe to be the sum and substance of our contention in Christ at this time.—GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON."

"1. That to sever the State of England from the Church of England cannot be done without sin; inasmuch as it is to reject by the national voice the first and greatest gift of God to the people of England.

"2. That the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords is an integral part of such severance, being the destruction of one of the four elements of the Constitution in Church and State. (1) The Crown, the Defender of the Faith. (2) The Lords Spiritual. (3) The Lords Temporal. (4) The Commons.

"That such removal is, therefore, not within the province of Constitutional legislation.

"3. That to apply any portion of the present or future endowment of the Church of England to secular use is to 'rob God.'"

The Rev. Benjamin Webb, F.S.A., vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died yesterday week at his residence in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Webb graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1842, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1842 as curate to Archdeacon Thorp at Kemerton, and was admitted to priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Monk). Having held for some years, successively, the curacies of Kemerton, Gloucestershire, of Christ Church, St. Pancras, and of Brasted, Kent, he was instituted in 1851 to the incumbency of Sheen, in Staffordshire, and in 1862 was appointed to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Wells-street. He had held the prebendal stall of Portpool in St. Paul's Cathedral since 1881. Mr. Webb was for many years editor of the *Ecclesiologist* and general editor of the Ecclesiological Society's publications, and with Mr. Beresford-Hope he took an important part in the formation and early management of the Cambridge Camden Society. Mr. Webb was the author of *Continental Ecclesiology*. He was also one of the editors of the Burntisland reprint of the *Sarum Missal*, and joint author of an *Essay on Symbolism* and a *Translation of Durandus*, &c.

The Rev. Henry Baugh Thorold, rector of Hougham, Lincolnshire, who died on Sunday last, in his 81st year, was one of the oldest beneficed clergymen of the Established Church. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Thorold, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Baugh, of Bristol, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, ninth baronet, of Marston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Thorold graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1827. He was ordained deacon in 1828 and admitted to priests' orders in the following year by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Kaye). In 1830 he was instituted to the vicarage of Ranceby, and in 1836 he was transferred to the rectory of Hougham-cum-Marston, which he has consequently held for nearly half-a-century. Mr. Thorold married, in 1829, Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Thomas Ellis, late of Wyddial Hall, Hertfordshire, but was left a widower in 1871.

One of the Church ships which daily cruise in the Bristol Channel has just been disendowed of her telescopes, colporterage-bags, and the nautical vestments of the Missions to Seamen chaplain and staff. The mission vessel *Grace* had returned to her moorings at Penarth, after the pastoral visitation of the crews of the ships seeking shelter in the outer roads, amongst whom the chaplain had been conducting services, distributing Bibles, Prayer-Books, and reading-bags, and enrolling Missions to Seamen vessels to carry on Churchwork at sea. The chaplain and his crew landed for the night, leaving the hatchway well secured; but under cover of darkness the disendowment took place. The Radicals launched a boat from the beach, boarded the Church ship, smashed up the hatchway, and made off with the disposeables without discovery. This is the first of the Missions fleet to suffer so heavy a loss, and we doubt not that the Missions to Seamen will be glad to have their Church ship re-endowed, and will take precautions against a recurrence of such an outrage.

The managers of the East London Mission earnestly appeal to benevolent and Christian friends for funds to provide annual Christmas dinners to destitute children of poorest East districts. Also to give a New Year's supper and distribution of clothing to girls in Rescue Homes of Ratcliff, Shadwell, and St. George's. Contributions, urgently needed, may be sent to Mr. G. Hopkins, Hon. Superintendent, Hall for Free Meals, 263, Cable-street, St. George's, E.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family and the members of Her Majesty's Household attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel, Windsor Castle. The Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Edward Warre, D.D., Headmaster of Eton and honorary chaplain to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Dr. Warre preached the sermon.

Orders were issued for the Court's going into mourning on the 28th ult. for his late Majesty the King of Spain, and to remain in mourning until December 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Somerset died quite suddenly on Saturday evening at Stover Lodge, near Newton Abbot, Devon. His Grace, who was the twelfth Duke, a Knight of the Garter and a Privy Councillor, would have attained his 81st year on the 20th of next month.

Sir Ralph Gosset, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, died at his residence, The Wick, Richmond-hill, after a few days' illness. Captain Gosset had been in the service of the House nearly fifty years.

A solemn Requiem for his Majesty Alfonso XII., King of Spain, will take place at eleven o'clock this (Saturday) morning at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, Manchester-square.

The new Japanese Village, which has been erected at Albert-gate, Hyde-park, on the site of the village which was some months ago destroyed by fire, was opened to the public on Wednesday.

Mr. W. J. Lewis, of Cardiff, well known in connection with Welsh mining work, has, it is stated, received the honour of knighthood.

It is stated that Professor Thistleton Dyer has been appointed to the post recently held by Sir Joseph Hooker, his father-in-law, as director of Kew Gardens.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, acting under medical advice, has left London for the South of France, where he will remain for the next three weeks.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is highly recommended for Blood and Skin Diseases, Gout, Dropsy, Indigestion, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, &c. Of all Chemists, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. Depot, 131, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Dowager Lady Antrobus died on Tuesday at her residence in Grosvenor-crescent. Lady Anne Antrobus, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, youngest son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, was born in June, 1800, and consequently was in her 85th year. She married October 16, 1817, Sir Edmund Antrobus, second Baronet (who died in 1870), and was mother of the present Baronet and several other children.

Mr. W. Dierken had the honour of submitting on Monday some Vienna plaques from his Continental Galleries, 157, New Bond-street, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

Our able contemporary, the *Builder*, having most justly condemned the monstrous vandalism of Sir E. Beckett for his defacement of St. Albans Cathedral, with special reference to his demolition of the interesting Norman turret on the south transept, Sir Edmund, in a reply to the *Times*, couched in the offensive and trenchant style habitual with him, says the turret in question "was no more Norman in either visible form or external structure than it was Roman by virtue of being partly composed of old and broken Roman bricks, and some dust of partly Norman mortar and a few decayed stones. It was so rotten that the men had to hold it together while taking it down with their hands, without a tool of any kind." It is unnecessary to add that the accomplished editor of the *Builder* is completely in the right, and that the arrogant person who is permitted to ruin St. Albans Abbey with his vulgar "restorations" is entirely in the wrong.

The *Birmingham Gazette* says the Dissenting chapel in Birmingham which is the chief local temple of Liberationism was built with a grant of money from the State. In 1792, in response to a petition from the trustees of the chapel, King George III. "was pleased to issue his Royal warrant to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the payment to the said trustees of the sum of £2,000, which was accordingly paid to them in the month of August, 1792;" and "in pursuance of his Majesty's gracious purpose, the said grant of £2,000 was applied in aid of the re-erection of the said meeting-house, which was rebuilt in the year 1802." The chapel was then in Moor-street, and was called the New Meeting. In 1860 the congregation, having grown fashionable, and disdaining Moor-street, fixed on a site in Broad-street, and called the new chapel which they then erected not a meeting-house but a church. They sold the old chapel to the Roman Catholics at a considerable profit.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that there is a party at Lincoln which is labouring for the destruction of the stone Bow, a mediæval gate-house of singular interest and importance. It is said that the Bow obstructs the traffic, but even supposing the plea to be well-founded—which it is not—the proper remedy would be the opening of a side street.

A coin of Nero has been found in Dolbrooke in the course of the sewering operations. It is bronze, and what is termed by numismatists "incussed"—*i.e.*, half struck, or stamped upon the obverse side only. The inscription on the coin is as follows:—"IMP (erator) NERO . CÆSAR . AVG (ustus) P (ontifex) MAX (imus) TR (ibunitia) P (otestate) P (ater) P (atriæ).

The third of the Greek plays, *Eumenides*, produced by the members of the University of Cambridge, under the direction of an influential committee of the authorities, was performed on Tuesday evening. The acting was altogether most creditable, the Athena of Miss J. E. Case, the only lady in the cast, and the Pythian Prophetess of Mr. M. A. North, being by far the best performances.

Mr. Otto Fahnehjelm, of Sweden, says the *Science Monthly*, has invented a combination of a suitable substance and flame for producing light from an incandescent solid. The flame of water-gas has intense heating power. An ordinary fantail burner is used, the flame from which passes between two rows of vertical teeth composed of magnesia, baked and ground and moulded, with starch, under high pressure. The teeth when heated become beautifully luminous, and the light shows colours correctly, and can be used for photography.

Mr. Toole will begin his London season at his theatre on December 7 with Mr. Maddison Morton's three-act farce, *Going It*, the adventures of a rich raw rustic, who visits London, gets into fast society, and finds himself challenged to fight before he knows where he is.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Afternoon Chocolate Essence.

The Pope has issued a brief to many classes of the clergy of Italy on the subject of Church music. In future, polkas, waltzes, and other forms of dance-music are proscribed in the sacred buildings, nor is music to be performed which is based on theatrical or on any secular themes. Certain "inflections of the voice" are forbidden; though in so vague a manner that the precise effect of this injunction cannot be readily anticipated. Probably, however, what the Holy Father objects to is the introduction of florid ornamentation into a style which should undoubtedly be strict and solemn. Particular instruments, too, are forbidden, with a special exception in favour of a few which are declared by Leo XIII. to have been used by the Israelites. It would be interesting to take on this point the opinion of M. Gevaert, or some other musical historian of equal authority. Meanwhile, a committee is to be formed in order to carry out the Pope's commands; and it may be hoped that they will meet with reasonable interpretation, and that too much attention will not be paid to such questions as whether this or that instrument was known to the ancient Jews—say of Joshua's time. His Holiness will no longer tolerate "drums and cymbals" in churches; and for excluding the instruments of percussion from religious music there is certainly much to be said. But ram's horns of power enough to cause the walls of a city to fall would be worse than all the drums of Berlioz and all the cymbals of Liszt.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Nov. 28 was—medical 839, surgical 401; total 1,240, of which 391 were new cases.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read, 'Water: its Impurities and Purification.' Price 6d.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest teas that come from India and China in packets only. Prices 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 8d. a pound. These are the perfection of teas, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25, at the Rockery, Stafford, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES GOLDNEY, of a son.

Nov. 25, at Coombe House, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. H. F. ST. JOHN, of Dinmore Manor House, Herefordshire, of a daughter.

Nov. 26, at West Felton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. K. HASLEHURST, of a son.

Nov. 26, at Rosentual, Torquay, the wife of Commander Hon. A. R. HEWITT, R.N., of a daughter.

Nov. 27, the wife of the Rev. GORDON SEDGWICK, of a son.

Nov. 20, at Hazelwell, Cheltenham College, the wife of the Rev. PERCY HATTERSLEY SMITH, of a daughter.

Dec. 1, at 87, St. George's-square, S.W., the wife of the Rev. ROBERT W. BARBER, of a son.

Dec. 1, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. G. CECIL WHITE, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26, at Bethel Chapel, Kamerun, West Africa, the Rev. THOMAS LEWIS, Baptist Missionary, to Miss MARY JANE, second daughter of Mr. DAVID PHILLIPS, of Haverfordwest, South Wales.

Nov. 24, at the parish church of Alderney, FREDERICK PETER NICHOLLS, B.A., M.B., Surgeon Medical Staff, eldest son of the late W. P. Nicholls, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Surrey-street, Norwich, to FLORENCE MARY BUCHANON, youngest daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM ROSS, B.A., Rector of Alderney.

Nov. 25, at Crossbrook Congregational Church, Cheshunt, JOHN ARTHUR TATHAM, of West Bank, Lowerfold, Rochdale, son of John Tatham, Esq., J.P., Rochdale, to ETHEL MARY, daughter of the Rev. J. OSWALD JACKSON, of Theobalds, Waltham Cross.

Nov. 26, at Baylham Church, General R. J. FARREN, C.B., Colonel of 1st Battalion of Royal North Lancashire Regiment, to AGNES FLORENCE, younger daughter of the Rev. W. E. DOWNES, Rector of Baylham, Ipswich.

Nov. 28, at Lydgate, Suffolk, JOHN HENRY GREENWAY, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, third son of the late Captain T. Greenway, Deputy Commander General Control Department, to MARY, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. KETTLE, M.A., Rector.

Nov. 28, at St. George's Church, Penang (Straits Settlement), WALTER CLUTTON (Advocate), youngest son of the Rev. Ralph Clutton, R.D., Rector of Wickham Bishops, Essex, to KATHARINE MARY, fifth daughter of the Rev. F. J. R. LAURENCE, R.D., Rector of Birch, Essex.

Nov. 30, at St. John's, Ryde, I.W., the Rev. LORIMER WILSON STRONG, B.A., Hertford College, Oxford, Curate of the said parish, youngest son of the late Henry Strong, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister, of Quatre Bras, St. Saviour's, Jersey, to AUGUSTA BEATRICE, younger daughter of GEORGE HORROCKS, Esq., late 6th (North Staffordshire) Regiment, formerly of the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), of Dunchattan, Ryde, I.W.

DEATHS.

Oct. 29, at Berhampore, Bengal, after four days' illness, of brain fever, while on a visit to his brother, ALFRED, younger son of the Rev. JOHN FERGUSON, Elgin.

Nov. 25, at Brighton, SUSAN ALICE, daughter of the late Rev. R. H. CRESWELL, of Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Nov. 25, at Bath, MARY AMELIA, elder daughter of the Rev. D. MORGAN, Rector of Ysceifiog, Flintshire, aged 24.

Nov. 27, at his residence, The Wick, Richmond-hill, Sir RALPH ALLEN GOSSET, K.C.B., late Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons.

Nov 27, SAMUEL MASTERS DAVIES, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Davies, of the Grange, Oystermouth, near Swansea, aged 49.

Nov. 28, at 27, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of the Right Rev. Bishop BOMBY.

Nov. 28, at Sharnbrook Rectory, Sussex, ADELE DE HAVILAND, wife of the Rev. HENRY WARWICK HUNT, Rector of Sharnbrook, aged 52.

Nov. 29, at Hanwick Gainsborough, Lady BACON, widow of Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., and youngest daughter of the late Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., aged 67.

Nov 29, at the Vicarage, Lower Darwen, JOHN CARSON, eldest son of the late Rev. [illegible] SPENCER, late Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, aged 67.

Nov. 29, at Bucks, Nova Scotia, Bay, JANE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. HENRY DENSON, of Millom, Cumberland, aged 68.

Dec. 1, at Creedy Park, Devon, General Sir HENRY H. FERGUSON DAVIE, Bart., aged 89.

LATEST NEWS.

Mandalay, Nov. 30.

King Theebaw was put on board yesterday, and removed in safety.

There was much disorder in the town last night. The Dacoits created a disturbance and attacked the troops, and plundered in all directions. The Staff seems to blame for not taking proper precautionary measures. The number of killed and wounded is said to exceed the total loss during the whole of the campaign.

It is most desirable that the question of administration should be immediately settled.

The following telegram from the Queen to the Secretary of State has been repeated to the Viceroy of India for communication to General Prendergast:—"Pray express my warm thanks to General Prendergast, and admiration of the skill with which he has conducted the whole expedition."

Philippopolis, Dec. 3.

Meetings were held-to day in all the chief towns of the province, at which resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Foreign Consuls here, begging them to use their influence in order that the Turkish Delegates may leave the province immediately.

The resolutions further declare that no proposal directed against the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia will be accepted, and that the Roumelians are ready to sacrifice their lives and property rather than submit.

No popular demonstrations have, however, been made against the Turkish Delegates.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.

At the general meeting of the Slav Charitable Society, held yesterday, at which, among others, Generals Ignatieff and Tchernijeff were present, a proposal to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Servo-Bulgarian war was adopted by acclamation.

General Durnowo, President of the Society, in his inaugural address, dwelt upon the painful experiences through which the Slav world had passed in consequence of the events in Eastern Roumelia, and the fratricidal war between Servia and Bulgaria, which, the Speaker declared, King Milan had apparently been instigated to commence. After reviewing the events of the previous Eastern war, and referring in terms of appreciation to the achievements of Generals Tchernijeff and Ignatieff, General Durnowo read the text of the Czar's recent order of the day, praising the Bulgarian and Roumelian troops, and added that the Imperial words foreshadowed the commencement of a new era.

Melbourne, Dec. 4.

The federation of the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania will be completed on the 9th inst.

The first meeting of the Federal Council will be held at Hobart on January 25.

Sydney, Dec. 4.

The Legislative Assembly having by fifty-eight against fifty-six votes rejected a vote of want of confinence in the Government, the latter will continue to hold office.

The members of the Sydney Geographical Society's expedition have arrived here, and met with a hearty reception.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that in Court circles there it is said that two or three army corps are being concentrated in South Russia, and their destination will eventually be Bulgaria. It is also understood that a large Austrian force, estimated at 50,000 men, is being got in readiness for every emergency.

General Horvatovitch has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces in the field. In Servian circles it is maintained that a resumption of hostilities is unavoidable, owing to the non-acceptance of the Servian conditions by Bulgaria. M. Zanoff, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the representatives of the Powers a Note detailing the action of Bulgaria in presence of the Servian invasion, and stating that he and his Government are of opinion that the best means to obtain the object sought by the Great Powers would be to deter the Porte from sending a Commissioner to Philippopolis until the conclusion of peace with Servia. The Servians have not yet replied to the Bulgarian counter-proposals.

Returns to hand up to Thursday night of the polling in the contested elections had resulted in the return of 478 members, the remainder of those elected up to date having been unopposed. In those elections, says the Press Association, some 3,300,000 electors have taken part, care having been observed in analysing the returns to estimate voters and not votes in such constituencies as return two members of Parliament. In these elections the Liberals must be credited with 1,635,784 supporters, the Conservatives with 1,512,084, and the Parnellites with 154,200, making a gross total of 3,302,068. These figures give 6,908 electors for every member returned, the Conservatives being above the average, with 7,523 electors to each member, whilst the Liberals polled 6,650, and the Nationalists 4,974. Liberal voted in boroughs stand at 820,636; Conservatives, 788,522; and Nationalists, 45,293. In counties, the figures are:—Liberals, 815,148; Conservatives, 720,740; Nationalists, 105,652. In England, the total figures stand as follows:—Liberals, 1,306,882; Conservatives, 1,282,676; Nationalists, 3,489; the boroughs contributing 727,105 Conservatives and 678,323 Liberals, and the counties 628,559 Liberals and 483,570 Conservatives. The parties in Wales stand thus—Liberals, 75,323; Conservatives, 50,698—viz., in boroughs 21,220 of the former and 18,187 of the latter, and in counties 54,103 Liberals and 32,520 Conservatives. Scotland gives the following totals: Liberals, 214,998; Conservatives, 116,764—boroughs, 108,386 Liberals and 56,165 Conservatives; counties, 106,612 and 60,599 respectively. In Ireland the Nationalists have polled 147,456 electors, the Conservatives 76,596, and the Liberals 19,855, the distribution being 44,804, 38,325, and 4,847 respectively in boroughs, and 105,652, 38,251, and 14,908 in counties.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ABERDEENSHIRE (2 divisions).
East.
P. Essemont (R) 6,509
H. W. Gordon (C) 3,155
BERKSHIRE (3 divisions).
Wokingham.
Sir G. Russell (C) 4,710
E. Lawrence (R)... 3,002
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (3 divisions).
Wisbech.
J. Rigby (R) 3,919
Captain C. W. Selwyn (C) ... 3,596
CARNARVONSHIRE (2 divisions).
Arvon.
*W. Rathbone (R) 4,562
Colonel Platt (C)... 2,831
CARLOW.
*E. B. Gray (H R)... 4,801
Sir T. Butler (C)... 751
CHESHIRE (8 divisions).
Knutsford.
*Hon. A. Egerton (C) 4,663
J. E. Barlow (R) 4,419
CORNWALL (6 divisions).
Truro.
W. Bickford Smith (R) 3,816
*W. N. M. St. Aubyn... ... 2,883
DERBYSHIRE (7 divisions).
High Peak.
Captain W. Sidebottom (C) ... 4,199
*J. F. Cheetham (R) 4,199
DEVONSHIRE (8 divisions).
South Molton.
*Lord Lymington (R) 4,923
Colonel W. Trefusis (C) ... 2,923
DUMBARTONSHIRE.
*A. Orr-Ewing (C) 4,514
R. T. Reid (R) 4,357
DURHAM (8 divisions).
North-West or Lanchester.
A. Jones (R) 5,081
Colonel Wilbraham (C)... ... 3,035
ESSEX (8 divisions).
Romford.
J. Westlake (R) 4,370
J. Theobald (C) 4,306
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (5 divisions).
Forest of Dean.
T. Blake (R) 5,143
Hon. J. W. Plunkett (C) ... 2,421
Thornbury.
*E. S. Howard (R)... 4,834
*B. St. J. Ackers (C) 4,689
KENT (8 divisions).
Ashford.
W. P. Pomfret (C) 6,020
G. C. Whiteley (R) 4,895
Dartford.
Sir W. Hart-Dyke (C) 4,488
— Saunders (R) 4,006
LANARK (6 divisions).
Govan.
— Pearce (C) 3,677
— Burleigh (L) 3,522
KILKENNY (2 divisions).
North.
*M. Marum (H R) 4,084
Hon. B. Bellew (C) 174
LEICESTERSHIRE (4 divisions).
Harborough.
*T. P. Paget (R) 5,502
T. K. Tapling (C) 5,336
LINCOLNSHIRE (7 divisions).
Brigg.
Sir H. M. Thompson (R) 5,643
*H. J. Atkinson (C) 3,006
NORFOLK (6 divisions).
Mid.
*Robert Thornhagh Gurdon (R)... 5,275
Allwyn Fellowes (C) 2,872
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (4 divisions).
Wellingborough.
F. A. Channing (R) 5,414
R. Ramsden (C) 3,359
OXFORDSHIRE (3 divisions).
Banbury.
*Sir Bernhard Samuelson (R) ... 4,436
L. M. Wynne (C) 2,944
SLIGO (2 divisions).
South.
*T. Sexton (H R) 5,151
A. Percival (R) 541
SUFFOLK (5 divisions).
Eye.
F. S. Stevenson (R) 3,556
B. B. Hunter Rodwell (C) ... 3,360
SURREY (6 divisions).
Guildford.
*Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick (C) 4,485
E. D. Gosling (R) 3,750
SUSSEX (5 divisions).
Chichester.
*Earl of March (C) 4,760
F. W. Gibbs (R)... 2,470
TIPPERARY (4 divisions).
South.
J. O'Connor (H R)... 3,572
Col. Barton (C) 122
TYRONE (4 divisions).
East.
W. J. Reynolds (H R) 3,919
Col. J. M. Stuart (C) 3,368
WESTMEATH.
South.
D. Sullivan (H R) 3,618
— Smith (C) 200
WESTMORELAND (2 divisions).
Appleby.
*Hon. W. Lowther (C) 2,694
J. Whitehead (R) 2,684
WILTSHIRE (5 divisions).
Chippenham.
B. Fletcher (R) 3,880
Lord H. A. G. Somerset (C) ... 3,574
YORKSHIRE (26 divisions).
Thirsk and Malton.
*Colonel L. P. Dawnay (C) ... 5,966
E. R. Turton (R) 4,503
Cleveland.
Hon. F. Pease (R) 6,948
*Hon. G. C. Dawnay (C) ... 2,845
Holderness.
Commander Bethell (C) 4,166
*Colonel G. Smith (R) 3,537

PARTY GAINS.

COUNTIES RE-DIVIDED, AND GIVEN INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Conservative.		Liberal.	
Antrim	1	Cambridge	1
Armagh	1	Carnarvonshire	1
Berkshire	1	Cheshire	3
Down	1	Cornwall	1
Herts	2	Derbyshire	1
Kent	2	Devon	3
Lancashire, N.	1	Durham	3
,, S.W.	3	Essex	2
,, E.	2	Glamorganshire	2
,, N.E.	1	Gloucestershire	3
Middlesex	3	Hants	1
Renfrewshire	1	Lanark	1
York., W. Riding, East div.	1	Lancashire, S.W.	1
		,, S.E.	1
		Lincolnshire	2
		Monmouth	1
		Norfolk	2
		Northampton	1
		Oxfordshire	1
		Perthshire	1
		Shropshire	3
		Somerset	3
		Staffordshire	1
		Suffolk	3
		Warwickshire	2
		Wilts	2
		Yorks., W. Riding, S. div.	5
		,, ,, E. div.	2
Total	20		53

OLD CONSTITUENCIES (ONE OR TWO MEMBERS).

Conservative.		
Ashton-under-Lyne	Isle of Wight	Stalybridge
Bath	Kilmarnock	Stockport (2)
Blackburn	Kircudbrightshire	Tynemouth
Bolton (2)	Marylebone (2)	Warrington
Brighton	Montgomery Boros.	Wednesbury
Cambridge	Norwich	Worcester
Cheltenham	Oldham	
Christchurch	Plymouth	Liberal.
Colchester	Pontefract	Ayrshire, North
Denbigh Boros,	Reading	Haddingtonshire
Durham	Scarborough	Portsmouth (2)
Gravesend	Shrewsbury	York
	Southampton	

Totals—Cons. 34; Libs. 5.

EXTRA SEATS GAINED IN OLD BOROUGHS HAVING INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

Conservative.				Liberal.	
Belfast	2	Salford	1	Bradford ..	1
Bristol	1	Sheffield ..	2	Bristol	1
Finsbury (Holborn and East)	2	Southwark (Rotherhithe)	1	Edinburgh ..	2
Greenwich ..	1	Tower Hamlets	2	Glasgow ...	4
Hackney ..	2	Westminster ..	1	Sheffield ...	1
Hull	1	Wolverhampton	1	Tower Hamlets	3
Lambeth ..	4	Total ..	33	Nottingham ..	1
Leeds	2			Swansea ..	1
Liverpool ..	6	Liberal.		Total ..	18
Manchester ..	4	Birmingham ..	4		

NEW BOROUGHS.

Conservative.		Liberal.	
Camberwell	2	Aston Manor	1
Croydon	1	Barrow-in-Furness	1
Great Yarmouth ..	1	Battersea	1
Deptford	1	Bethnal Green ..	2
Fulham	1	Camberwell	1
Hammersmith ..	1	Clapham	1
Hampstead	1	Islington	3
Islington	1	Shoreditch	2
Kensington	2	St. Pancras	4
Lewisham	1	West Bromwich ..	1
Newington	2	West Ham	2
Paddington	2	Total	19
St. Helens	1		
Wandsworth.. ..	1		
Total	18		

PARNELLITE GAINS.

From the Conservatives—Dublin Co. (2), Fermanagh, Louth, Newry 5

From the Liberals—Armagh, Clare, Cork Co. (2), Dublin City, (2), Donegal (2), Galway Co., Kerry (2), Kildare, King's Co., Mayo, Tyrone 15

From Increased Representation—Cork Co. (2), Dublin City (2), Dublin Co. 1, Galway Co., Kerry, Mayo, Tyrone, Liverpool 10

Total 30

Subjoined is a list of the members of the late Parliament who, having sought re-election, have been rejected by the constituencies they appealed to. Those marked thus (*)—ten in number—were members of Mr. Gladstone's Government:—Conservatives: Mr. St. John Ackers, Captain Aylmer, Sir J. R. Bailey, Mr. T. C. Bruce, Sir R. J. Buxton, Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Sir J. P. Corry, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. H. T. Davenport, Mr. Guy Dawnay, Mr. W. F. Ecroyd, Lord Elcho, Mr. C. I. Elton, Lord Emlyn, Mr. W. C. Fitzwilliam, Mr. I. Trant Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Harris, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. C. J. Kennard, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Sir F. Milner, Lord Newport, Mr. W. N. Nicholson, Mr. D. Onslow, Lord Percy, Mr. Pickering Phipps, Mr. J. Rankin, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. J. A. Rolls, Mr. Salt, Sir T. Thornhill, Sir J. E. Wilmot, Sir H. Wolff. Liberals: Mr. D. Ainsworth, *Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. A. Arnold, Mr. J. S. Balfour, Viscount Baring, Mr. J. Barran, Sir R. Blennerhassett, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. R. B. Brett, Mr. W. E. Briggs, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. M. C. Buszard, Q.C., Mr. F. W. Buxton, Mr. S. C. Buxton, *Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. R. Carington, Mr. Causton, *Mr. Childers, Mr. H. F. Cowper, Mr. J. Cropper, *Mr. J. K. Cross, Sir R. Cunliffe, Mr. H. Davey, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. T. Earp, Mr. J. P. Edwards, Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. J. Hardcastle, *Sir A. Hayter, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. J. R. Hollond, *Mr. John Holms, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. T. R. Hill, Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Mr. E. G. Johnson, *Lord Kensington, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Alderman W. Lawrence, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Sir W. M'Arthur, Mr. J. C. McCoan, Mr. M'Intyre, Q.C., Mr. P. S. Macliver, Mr. R. B. Martin, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Mr. C. M. Norwood, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. J. D. Peddie, Captain O'Shea, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. A. Pease, Mr. R. T. Reid, *Mr. G. Russell, *Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Slagg, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. E. L. Stanley, Mr. W. Summers, Mr. Thomasson, Mr. T. C. Thompson, Mr. Villiers-Stuart, Mr. Waddy, Q.C., *Mr. S. Walker, Q.C., Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. B. Whitworth, and Mr. Willis, Q.C. The members of the present Government who have been rejected at the poll are Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. Sydney Herbert, Sir W. M. Ridley, and Mr. Guy Dawnay.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Frederick W. W. Anson, son of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, and Florence, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bagot Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, Lichfield.

Also between Mr. William C. Hawker, 1st Hampshire Regiment, with Miss Mary Noel Mouey, eldest daughter of Captain A. W. Money, Little Stodham, Liss, Hants.

Aat the Hove parish church, was lately solemnised the marriage of Count Emil Lowenhaupt, of Kjulsta, Sweden, and Ida Felicia Gosling, daughter of H.M.S. Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Peacey, vicar of Hove, the service being fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace, and splendid veil of the same lace caught together with orange blossoms. Her three bridesmaids were dressed in cream surah trimmed with lace of the same shade, with bonnets to match. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to Langar Lodge, The Drive, Hove, were breakfast was served. Among the guests were His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian envoy, the Ranee of Sarawak, the Count and Countess de Scheele, Countess Visconti, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Clare Ford, K.C.B., C.M.G., Admiral Cave, C.B., the Misses Cave, the Rev. A. Frost, chaplain to the Swedish and Norwegian Legation, the Rev. Thomas Peacey, Mr. Francis White, Mr. Norton, Miss Phœbe Otway, Miss Smythe, &c. In the course of the afternoon the Count and Countess Lewenhaupt left for London *en route* to Paris and Copenhagen. The bride's travelling dress was of blue cashmere with gold trimming, and bonnet to match, The presents, which were very numerous, were many of them of great value.

The marriage of Mr. John B. Don, of Pitmuies, Forfarshire, with Miss Ida Faithfull, daughter of the Rev. V. Grantham Faithfull, incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Edinburgh, was solemnised in Holy Trinity Church on the 12th ult. The bridal party met at the church at two o'clock, and the relatives and friends of both families present on the occasion included Lord Lee, Mrs. and Miss Lee, Sir James and Lady Baird, General and Mrs. Forlong, Colonel Macdonald of St. Martin's and Miss Macdonald, Mr. Montague Macdonald, Mr. Colquhoun Macdonald (Seaforth Highlanders), Mr. and Mrs. Shirley of Ettington, Mrs. Murray Graham of Murrayshall, Mr. and Mrs. Napier and Miss Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Don and the Misses Don, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling of Benton, Miss Chittenden, Major and Mrs. Allan Colquhoun, Major and Mrs. Baird Young of Aserevie, Mr. Cavaye (King's Own Borderers), Dr. Potts, Mrs. Buckle, Mr. Buckle, &c. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in a bodice and train of ivory-white embossed velvet, with a petticoat of satin covered with Irish lace. Her tulle veil was attached to the hair by diamond sprays and a diamond half-moon, the bridegroom's gift; her other ornaments including a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom's father. The bridesmaids were prettily attired in dresses of cream cashmere, made with zouave bodices edged with gold braid, and had gold bonnets with cream feathers. Each wore a gold pin, with pearl head, and the monogram of the bride and bridegroom in pearls, and carried a bouquet of white flowers and yellow roses, the gifts of the latter. The Rev. R. Colquhoun Faithfull, vicar of Lowesby, brother of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. V. R. Borison, of St. John's Church, Forfar. The ceremony over, the Rev. V. and Mrs. Faithfull received the wedding party at their residence in Royal-crescent; and later the newly-wedded couple started on their honeymoon, the bride wearing a tailor-made costume of grey cloth braided, with jacket trimmed with grey Astrakan, and toque and muff to match.

At St. Serf's Church, Culross, N.B., on the 18th ult., was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Herbert Lauder Warren, R.N., with Miss Ella Christian Hoyer Millar, second daughter of the late Mr. Christian Hoyer Millar, of Blair Castle, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. William Bruce. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a dress of white duchesse satin, with long square train, and the entire dress was trimmed with lace, a white tulle veil, and a spray of orange blossoms, of which her bouquet was also composed. She was attended by five sisters and Miss Warren, who wore dresses of white serge, with moiré waistcoats and sashes trimmed with rosary beads, and their gloves, shoes, and hose were of bronze. They likewise wore white plush hats trimmed with moiré ribbon and white ospreys. After a reception at Blair Castle, the bride and bridegroom left for London, Mrs. Warren's dress being of grey, with a dark blue travelling cloak trimmed with fur, a fur muff, and small blue sailor hat to match.

The English borough members in the late Parliament numbered 282, of which the Conservatives returned 91, not quite one-third, or 32·66 per cent., and the Liberals 189, or a percentage of 67·6. The number now allotted is 226, or 56 less, of which the Conservatives have secured just one-half, or 50 per cent., and the Liberals 109, or 48 per cent. Thus the Conservative gain on the boroughs is nearly 18, and the Liberal loss 19 per cent.

A contemporary says that an amusing incident has just occurred at one of the elections in the Midlands. Two rustics who went to vote for the Liberal candidate took halters with them, each expecting to bring back a cow. Before quitting the polling-place they asked the presiding officer whether they could make a selection from the animals in a field close by; but he confessed his inability to advise them in the matter.

We regret to learn that the illness of Colonel the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, C.B., terminated fatally on Thursday night. The deceased officer was the son of the 19th Baron Clinton, and brother of the present Peer, and was born in 1838. He joined the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in 1855, and eventually became colonel. He was likewise a captain in the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1857 he married Lady Mary, daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch. The late colonel was the Conservative candidate for South Molton, Devon, where the polling took place on Thursday.

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